

ASQUITH AND LL. GEORGE TALK ABOUT RESIGNING OVER THE IRISH SPLIT

Premier Visits King After Conference With Leaders Of
Unionist Party

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT

Urgent Appeal to Nationalists
Not to Throw Away Possi-
bly Their Last Chance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—Regarding the Irish controversy, the Daily News says that it is freely stated that Mr. Lloyd George offered to resign. Mr. Asquith's attitude was that, if Mr. Lloyd George resigned, he would consider himself bound to resign also.

The matter is not being discussed, but the situation of the Coalition Government has not improved.

There are no signs of a removal of the deadlock. Mr. Asquith conferred with Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain for an hour today, after which he was received in audience by the King. It is believed in connection with the war-time administration of Ireland in the event of the negotiations for a settlement not being resumed.

The Irish members of the House of Commons will meet before the sitting tomorrow. The other parliamentary organizations are closely following events. The Premier has promised to publish a précis of the Carson-Redmond agreement.

The Times states that the Irish negotiations are critical. Sir Horace Plunkett, in a letter to The Times, says that the unnatural partition of the country damns the scheme in the eyes of the Irish.

In his statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith acknowledged the loyal and patriotic attitude of the Nationalists during the war. The Nationalists had the opportunity to bring Home Rule into immediate operation.

Chance May Not Recur

Were they going to throw it away? The Government believed an opportunity had come which might not recur. As an old Home Ruler, he asked the Nationalists to reconsider their decision.

Moving the adjournment, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, reviewed the negotiations leading to the agreement between Sir Edward Carson and himself and its approval by their respective supporters. On returning to London, he was faced by the entirely new proposal propounded by Lord Lansdowne and received, on the 20th, an extraordinary notification that the Cabinet had postponed consideration of the draft of the Bill and were considering a number of new proposals.

"I asked for particulars and was informed that the Cabinet did not desire to consult me or to communicate with me till a settlement had been reached. On Saturday, Mr. Lloyd George informed me that the Cabinet had decided to insert in the Bill provision for the permanent exclusion of the Ulster counties and to omit the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitional period.

"Breach of Faith"

"He said that this decision was final and was not open to discussion. I and my colleagues adhere to every word of the agreement, but cannot agree to these new proposals, which would mean a disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. I warn the Government that we shall oppose such a Bill at every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded that, while the attitude of himself and his friends towards the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists would consider themselves free to criticize the vacillation of the Government, both in domestic affairs and in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George argued that the difference in reference to Ulster was a matter of phraseology. He admitted that there has been a departure from the agreement with reference to representation at Westminster. This was due to the opposition of the Unionists, who argued that, if, after the dissolution, the number of Irish members at Westminster was un-

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Battle Is Nearing Canton; Gen. Li Attacking Shekchen And White Cloud Arsenals

Chow Chun, Victor at Chengtu, Himself in Flight; Yang
Wei Returns; Chen Yi Resigns Hunan Tuchunship

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 25.—Li Lieh-chun's vanguards are attacking the arsenals at Shekchen and White Cloud Mountain, which Lung Chi-kwang's troops are defending.

It is suggested that the Central Government should appoint Tsen Chun-huan, or some other leader, to accept Lung Chi-kwang's transfer of office, pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting, as a solution of the present situation. The appointment of Chu Hsing-len is strongly objected to, as furnishing a ground for the renewal of party squabbles.

Lung Chi-kwang is denouncing the disloyalty of Tsen Chun-huan, for repeatedly refusing to obey presidential mandates. Tsen's adherents retort by alleging that Lung Chi-kwang is raising an illegal tax and contemplating the issue of paper-money unbacked by a cash reserve, thus plundering the people.

British Consul's Plea

Hongkong, July 25.—The following is a translation of the telegram sent by the British Consul-General at Canton to Tsen Chun-huan, on the 22nd:

"On the pretext of making peace, Li Yao-han has attacked and occupied Fatsan. There is great popular apprehension that a further advance will lead to serious bloodshed and destruction of property. I would, therefore, ask you to use your strongest influence, with a view to causing an entire suspension of hostilities, pending the arrival of Tuchun Lu."

"The Great President Li, in the first instance, appointed Lung as Tuchun Governor of Kwangtung. This appointment has since been cancelled and General Lu succeeds him.

"Until he arrives, however, the President has ordered Lung Tatu to remain in charge. On the arrival of his successor, the latter, of course, will hand over charge and the orders of the Central Government will be carried out.

"Your wide experience and great intelligence must lead you to concur with me in holding that internal strife is the worst thing possible in any country. Why, therefore, should lives be lost every day and other lives be exposed to the risk of loss, when, in a few days time, the new Tuchun will be here and matters can be amicably settled? Amongst people of understanding, disputes are settled by reason, not by force."

"Moreover, the trade and commerce of Kwangtung are at a complete standstill and cannot be resumed until the minds of the people are reassured. Why, owing to fratricidal strife, should their livelihood be jeopardized?

"I would, accordingly, feel very grateful if you will be so good as to comply with my request, which is made in the interests of peace and harmony among the people of the republic and in the spirit of friendship which exists between our two countries."

Chow Chun a Fugitive

Chengtu, July 25.—Yang Wei, who was driven out by General Chow Chun, returned yesterday to resume charge of the arsenal, since Chow Chun himself is now a fugitive. Much amusement is felt at this rapid turning of the tables.

Yunnanese troops have arrived and have been stationed at Funghuanshan.

Compulsion of Women New Rule in Prussia

Forced to Work with Children
Harvesting; Severe Penalty
For Refusal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 25.—Compulsory service in the harvest-fields for women and children has been introduced in West Prussia. Refusal to serve can be punished by a year's imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 1,500 Marks.

MAY POSTPONE SESSION

Hon. Tong Hua-lung, Chairman of the Upper House, in consequence of the death of his wife, who died in Japan where she was with her son and daughter, has asked for two weeks leave from the National Assembly. He cannot go to Peking until August 14. The session probably will be postponed until that date.

Vice-Presidential Candidates

ALMOST the first business of the National Assembly will be to elect a Vice-President. A canvass of Shanghai Chinese public opinion shows that here at least the following persons are popular candidates for the post:

1. Tsai Ao, a sincere patriot who ran a great risk by escaping from Peking and entering Yunnan, where he succeeded in obtaining the support of the Yunnan people and troops in his fight to save the Republic. His valuable services should be rewarded with the honor of the vice-presidency.

2. Tong Chi-yao, a real military man. He despised the honor and the title of Marquis which the late Yuan Shih-k'ai conferred upon him when the latter intended to be the Emperor of China. He dared to join Tsai Ao to oppose Yuan.

3. Tsen Chun-huan, a man of strong will. He realized the wild ambitions of Yuan Shih-k'ai. After failing to overthrow Yuan in 1912, he stayed in the Southern Archipelago where he worked hard for the protection of the Republic. His high reputation in the late Ching Dynasty as well as his knowledge have attracted much support from the people. Therefore, he must be considered for the place.

4. Peng Kuo-chang, a general of the North, who dared to oppose Yuan Shih-k'ai. From the very beginning he has shown his sincere loyalty to the Republic and his ability in preserving the peace in Kiangsi is much respected by the people. It is therefore thought that he is also qualified to be elected as vice-president.

5. Tuan Chi-jui. His military talent is great and he is considered the only man at the present time who can control both Northern and Southern soldiers. The peace of Peking he has safely preserved.

6. Hsu Shu-yang also is favored. He was prominent in the Ching Dynasty and his students are now spread everywhere in the country.

Of the above, Tuan Chi-jui and Peng Kuo-chang are thought to have the best chances.

Camp, 10 li from Chengtu, until Tsai Ao arrives. Tsai Ao today reached Tzechow. General Liu Cheng-ho has sent General Hsiang, his chief of staff, to meet Tsai Ao and offer him welcome.

Iohang, July 25.—General Tiao Kun and his bodyguard arrived last night, on board the Shunhuan. His

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5,000 ton Submarines Building Says Berlin

Have 30 Torpedo-Tubes and 150
Mines; Designed by 'Two
Leading Naval Powers'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—The German technical monthly Prometheus declares that "two leading naval powers" are building 5,000 ton submarines, with a speed of 26 knots on the surface and 16 knots submerged, armed with thirty torpedo-tubes and 150 mines.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—The steamer Olive has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.
The British steamers Wolf (2,443 tons), Longwen (4,683 tons) and Knutsford (3,842 tons) have also been sunk. The crews have been saved.

Daring Attack Two Miles in Air Gives Victory to Italians



ITALIAN POST ON UPPER MONTE

CHINA FILM SERVICE

A daring group of Italian ski scouts recently made a desperate attack on the enemy's advance lines, destroyed by mines two block-houses in the Upper Monte Valley and routed the enemy from a height of 10,000 feet above sea level.

HERO-CAPTAIN OF THE BOLTON CASTLE IS HERE

Saved Wife and Self in Big New
York Dock Fire By Slide
Down Cable

When they read the cable reports and, later, the fuller newspaper accounts, recently, of the big New York dock fire, in which the s.s. Bolton Castle, loading ammunition for the Allies, was involved, there must have been few who thought they would ever see the Dodwell boat at Shanghai again. Yet here she is once more, taking up her regular runs again.

More wonderful even than the ship's escape was that of her master, Captain Smith, who has come through a frightful ordeal with nothing worse than a slight limp. The captain saw all his men safely off the ship while his wife stood by him, and then, though the chance appeared all too small, he went out to save his wife's and his own life.

The captain is no longer a young man, but he is possessed of enormous strength, both of will and arm and this it was that saved the couple. There was only one way off the boat and that was down a cable.

Getting his wife on to his back, with her arms around his neck, the captain slid down the rope, but in the end had to make a jump of twenty feet on to the burning pier. Almost worse was to come. The way to safety was via the river, which was full of drift ice, while the thermometer registered several degrees below freezing.

The captain and his wife, who were in the scantiest of apparel and blistered by the flames, got on to a plank and on this were pulled to safety. Now, here he is again, looking scarcely the worse for it all.

MENACE CHINA BANK

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, July 26.—The police yesterday arrested three men who were loitering in a suspicious manner outside the head office of the Bank of China. They were found to be in possession of pistols.

They stated they had been engaged to protect Hsu Un-yuen, the Governor of the Bank. The latter, however, denied all knowledge of the men, who are being detained by the police.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March "Clear the Way"....Douglas
 2. Overture "William Tell"....Rossini
 3. Waltz "Tres Jolie"....Waldteufel
 4. Selection "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
 5. March "Pomp and Circumstance"....Elgar
 6. Four Dances from "Merric England"....German
 7. (a) Song "The Maid of Malabar"....Adams
 - (b) Waltz "Rendezvous"....Zufueta
 8. Selection "The Arcadians"....Monckton
- A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge

United States to Buy Danish W. Indies For Five Million Pounds

Agreement Practically Concluded;
To Go To Senate
Immediately

Reuter's Service

Washington, July 25.—It is officially announced that the United States has practically concluded the purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$5,000,000. The treaty confirming the sale will probably be signed today and go immediately to the Senate.

Gt. Britain Impounds Dutch Fishing Boats

Had Worked in Prohibited
Waters and Sold Catch-
es to Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—As Dutch fishing-vessels are selling 90 per cent of their herring catches and quantities of other fish direct to German buyers, Great Britain has placed a number of Dutch fishing-vessels in the Prize Court and detained others for persistently fishing in prohibited waters, despite the warnings of their own Government.

Recognising the possibility of hardship, the British Government has offered to confer with Dutch fishing interests, to devise means to alleviate the situation.

The Hague, July 25.—With reference to the seizure of Dutch fishing-vessels, the fishermen's unions have telegraphed to the British Minister, protesting at "the abuse of power and the gross violation of rights of these unjust measures, which will render 10,000 people who are dependent on the fisheries idle." The Socialist newspaper Het Volk denounces the action of the British Government as "an act of war."

Sir A. Johnstone, the British Minister, has replied to the unions, reproaching the language used and adding that it is useless to enter into a discussion, as the representative of the Dutch fishers is discussing the matter in London.

24 People Are Killed In Lake Erie Tunnel

Disastrous Results from Gas Ex-
plosion In Water-Works
System

Reuter's Service

Cleveland, July 25.—24 persons have died as the result of a gas explosion in a water-works tunnel under Lake Erie. Rescuers are seeking survivors.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.8 and the minimum 68.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.0 and 77.2.

MOST OF POZIERES NOW IN POSSESSION OF GEN. SIR D. HAIG

Effort At Recapture Frustrated by the British Artillery

FLANK IS SAVED

French Progress Removes
All Danger to Sou-
ville Fort

GAINS MAINTAINED

Part of Thiaumont Work Is
Lost to Germans; More
Trenches Cleared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The Australians participated in fighting at Pozieres. The prisoners captured by the Australians reached six officers and 145 others. There was considerable artillery activity on other parts of the battle-front.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported today: An attempt to attack our right flank, yesterday afternoon, was frustrated. Two infantry attacks against the center of our line were fruitless. Further ground was gained north of Pozieres, despite strong opposition.

The enemy have recently been further re-inforced on the Somme front with infantry and guns. Their bombardment is continuous and occasionally very heavy.

Yesterday's infantry attacks, which were preceded by a specially violent bombardment, were stopped by our concentrated fire, the enemy nowhere reaching our trenches. Their casualties must have been severe.

There was much hand-to-hand fighting along the other parts of our line, where our infantry in places worked their way forward.

Most of Pozieres Taken

The greater part of Pozieres is now in our hands. Our prisoners here included two battalion commanders.

General Haig reported this evening: The Germans attempted an infantry attack against Pozieres, from the north-east. It was repulsed by our artillery.

Throughout the day, there has been fierce hand-to-hand and bomb-fighting at various places all along the battle-front. Between the Ancre and the sea, nothing of importance occurred.

An officer of the Deccan Horse, in a letter to his wife, which is published in The Times, describes the charge on the 14th, thus: "We started at 6.30 in the evening and galloped for three miles, under heavy shell-fire, over ground full of shell-holes, barbed wire, old trenches, corpses and all sorts of debris."

"We went full tilt down a steep bank, into a valley, past some British infantry, who were cheering madly. We went on past wrecked guns, tons of ammunition and abandoned material, with dead Huns everywhere."

Cavalry's Exploits

"We met a terrific machine-gun fire and sheltered under a bank until we were ordered to proceed. Our advance-guard advanced under a heavy fire for half-a-mile, captured eight terrified Huns and killed forty; then dismounted in a hollow and crawled through a wheat-field full of dead Germans, to the top of a hill, where we were held up by a heavy fire, to which we replied with our Hotchkiss guns."

"We retired a short distance, dug ourselves in and held on till day-break, enabling our infantry to come up."

A General of Division and an army commander subsequently congratulated the cavalry, who "are all very bucked and proud."

'Sure and Steady'

Paris, July 25.—In the Somme theater of operations, the Allies' preparations are being pursued methodically. A sure and steady advance is preferred by the High Command to fast and brilliant pro-

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 27

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... July 28

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 29

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 29

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 4

Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7

Per M.M. s.s. Athos... Aug. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about July 29, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 29 and here on August 2. Left Haiphong on July 25, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

gress, which would involve a lavish expenditure of life.

All the gains made by the French have been maintained and the first line of German trenches occupied from Hill 139, north-east of Hardecourt, as far as Maurepas station, inclusive. General Foch's troops now hold the immediate borders of Bar-leux, the north and west part of the village of Soyecourt and the north-west borders of Vermand-Ouvillers, which were captured after the taking of Etolles Wood.

In the Verdun theater, after the notable progress made by the French in the past few days, Souville Fort may be considered out of menace by the Germans, while the German salient at Fleury is being more and more jeopardized, as well as Thiaumont Work, of which the redoubt carried yesterday by the French practically formed a part. It is likely that many troops have been removed from Verdun to the Somme by the Germans, which would explain their reaction slackening on the Verdun front.

Capture German Redoubt

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme and south of the village of Estrees we captured an enemy battery. Since the 20th, we have captured over 60 machine-guns beyond the Somme.

Our infantry took a redoubt immediately west of Thiaumont, taking five machine-guns and 40 prisoners. The communique this afternoon reported: Yesterday evening, we carried a group of strongly fortified houses, south of Estrees and cleared the enemy out of some trenches north of Vermand-Ouvillers. There was a violent enemy bombardment from Fleury to La Lauffe.

A French air-squadron bombed the railway-stations at Pierrepont and Longuey and bivouacs near Mangiennes.

The communique this evening reported: Apart from a violent bombardment, in the region of La Lauffe, on the right of the Meuse, nothing of importance occurred.

Asquith and Lloyd George Talk About Resigning

(Continued from Page 1)

diminished, they might make a difference between the Liberal and Unionist government on any general question of the government of the Empire.

Idle To Introduce Bill

Mr. Lloyd George said that no agreement was possible without these modifications and, therefore, it was idle to introduce the Bill. He deeply regretted it and thought it a disaster, but the Irish members knew their country and English Home Rulers recognised that their difficulties were due to causes the former had done their best to avert.

Sir Edward Carson said that he entered into the negotiations thinking only of the war and anxious to prevent distraction from it. He understood that the six counties in Ulster were to be struck out definitely from the Home Rule Act.

No exclusion could be called permanent. Ulster could be won over by good government. "Exclude her. Then win her." If the hopes of a settlement were shattered, it would be a calamity.

MR. ASQUITH ASKS WAR CREDIT OF £450,000,000

Government Has £41,000,000 In Hand; £379,000,000 For Munitions, Navy and Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, moving the vote of credit for £450,000,000, stated that Britain's average daily expenditure was £4,950,000. The six millions mentioned by Mr. Reginald McKenna represented all outgoings.

The total expenditure from April 1 to July 22 was £559,000,000 and the Government had £41,000,000 in hand. The navy, army and munitions had cost £379,000,000, loans to Allies and Dominions £117,000,000 and food supplies, railways, etc., £23,000,000.

RECRUITING IN AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government is carefully considering the recruiting of native troops in east, west and central Africa and steps are being taken to make the best military use of natives in tropical Africa.

He also announced that he is inquiring into the alleged purchases of coconut estates in various parts of the Empire by an alien firm.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 25.—Mr. Asquith will announce the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles commissions tomorrow.

THEY'VE FOUND A CARYA CATHAYENSIS OUT HERE

Don't Get Scared; It's Only What Mr. MacGregor Labeled a Hickory

What do you think of that? A Carya Cathayensis has been found in Shanghai. When discovered it was waving its arms about in a terrible manner and while its bark was visible, it could not be heard. To date the C. C. had not maimed or murdered any of our citizens.

The Carya Cathayensis is a tree. The variety was supposed to be confined to North America and the discovery of a specimen away out here causes more excitement among botanical scientists than would the capture of Berlin by Japanese aeronauts. Hereafter they probably will spend sleepless nights trying to figure out what the tree is doing so far away from its sisters and its cousins and its aunts.

Information concerning the discovery is contained in the June report of Mr. D. MacGregor, superintendent of Parks. Says he:

"In a publication recently received from Harvard University, U.S.A., the 'hickory' referred to in my annual report as having been recently discovered is named Carya Cathayensis and scientifically described by Professor C. S. Sargent. In his notes on this tree Professor Sargent says:—

"Since the finding in China of a species of Liriodendron and of Sassafras, previously believed to be monotypic general of Eastern North America no addition to our knowledge of the distribution of the trees of the Northern Hemisphere is so important and interesting as Mr. Meyer's discovery of a representative of the genus Carya in Asia for it has always been supposed that this genus was confined to Eastern America where it is represented by several widely distributed and common trees."

Battle Nears Canton; Attacking Arsenal

(Continued from Page 1)

troops are coming in later trips by the Shunhui and Shantung.

Chen Yi Resigns Peking, July 25.—Chen Yi, who arrived at Chungking on Saturday, has telegraphed to the Government asking that his appointment as Tsuchun of Hunan be withdrawn.

Owing to the death of Fan Shou-yu, the Civil Governor of Hupeh, General Wang Chan-yuan, the Tsuchun of Hupeh, has been appointed to act concurrently as Civil Governor. It is thought probable that Chen Yi will be appointed to the latter post, instead of that of Tsuchun of Hunan.

The resignation of Chang Hu from his post of Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Salt Administration, which he has tendered twice, owing to illness, has been accepted.

A report from Szechuen says that a band of robbers numbering a few thousand have appeared between Tienkiang and Chungking and have cut the telegraphs.

Sun Hung-yi, who has been appointed Minister of the Interior, arrived at Tientsin, yesterday. A banquet was held in his honor. He arrives in the Capital today.

Republicans Are Closing In On Lung Chi-kwang's Forces

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, July 26.—Republicans are closing in on Canton from all sides. The troops of outgoing Tsuchun Lung Chi-kwang are complaining that their Cantonese associates are unreliable, deserting their old master when new ones come. Lung's lieutenants are saying that they never will surrender to Tsen Chun-huan or Li Lieh-chun, being now glad to allow the recognition of the Cantonese to take charge of the government. Lung's men have no faith in Tsen, Li, or other leaders of the military factions.

former provinces are now in the hands of the Kuomintang people while in Kwangtung there are Lung Chi-kwang and Chinpingtang men mixed with the Kuomintang.

In addition to the telegrams of President Li and Premier Tuan, those high Canton officials in Peking such as Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang and others have also wired to General Lu Yung-ting asking him to withdraw his resignation and proceed to Canton at once to assume his Tsuchunship there. It is believed that Gen. Lu will not refuse again. At the same time, the ex-members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and a dozen Kwangtung Parliamentary members have wired to the President stating that as all illegal laws manufactured by the late President Yuan have been cancelled and Parliament re-instated, it is natural to restore the former Tsuchun Cheng Klung-min to his post at Canton because he was wrongfully removed by Yuan Shih-k'ai in 1913.

Further Li Lieh-chun and Tsen Chun-huan in a telegram received here this morning charge Generals Li Hsun and Li Hao-chi of Fukien with making military preparations against the revolutionaries in Kwangtung for the purpose of making a joint attack in connection with Lung's troops.

On the other hand, the Kuomintang people in Kiangsi have wired to the Government stating that during the course of the last fortnight, General Li Hsun has, in addition to those troops already stationed at Kanchow and Chianfu, in Southern Kiangsi, despatched the full body of the sixth Northern Division under Lieutenant-General Chou Wen-ping (which was recently withdrawn from Hunan) to the Kwangtung-Kiangsi borders so that for the sake of peace and order in their native Province, the senders suggest the immediate recall of General Li Hsun from Nanchang.

The native gentry of Fukien also demand the re-appointment of General Sun Tzu-jen as Tsuchun because he was illegally removed by the late Yuan Shih-k'ai and that Li Hao-chi should be recalled at once. Sun Tzu-jen was one of the Kuomintang leaders who were implicated in the second revolution under Hwang Hsing in 1913 and the root of the trouble in Fukien is also with the Kuomintang party. In fact, the leaders of this party seek to re-establish their lost influence in those Provinces. On account of this, the attitude of Li Lieh-chun and other Kuomintang leaders in Kwangtung is changed and it seems they are determined to drive away Lung Chi-kwang and secure the Tsuchunship at Canton not for Lu Yung-ting but for Cheng Klung-min or Tsen Chun-huan or any other Kuomintang candidate.

Tsen Chun-huan was compelled to cancel the Chun-wu Yuan by those Chinpingtang Tsuchuns and this is the reason why Lu Yung-ting hesitates to go to Canton to take up his Tsuchunship there.

The important development is that

HIRING RATE REDUCED

at THE Central Garage Co., Limited

Cars \$4.00 per hour

Open day and night

Phone 3809—(3 lines)

Ask for Hiring Department

who now look upon Canton more as a prize than anything else.

Lung's fellow provincials, the Yunnanese, who are fighting with him to control the government at Canton, claim that their leader has not done what his predecessors, Tsuchun Hsi Han-ming and Chen Chung-ming, did not do. They declare that the Cantonese themselves have petitioned for the reintroduction of the brothel and gambling traffic, Lung yielding only to the advice. They believe judgment should not be pronounced against Lung until the Cantonese have seen what Tsen Chun-huan, Lu Yung-ting, Li Lieh-chun, and other military leaders will do.

Anarchical conditions now prevail in many parts of Kwangtung. Many districts are being held by robbers in the name of the republican army. These so-called commanders of the independent armies are doing nothing but assessing the people for war tax. The river traffic is suspended to a great extent owing to the activity of pirates. Some dozen girls of the True Light Seminary at Canton have been captured on the water of the Big Four Districts while returning from the city for their summer vacation. This seminary is in charge of Miss H. Noyes of the Presbyterian Mission. In some places, the whole faculty and student body were made captive when the looters of the students' apartments failed to find anything valuable.

Review of Political Crisis

In Hunan and Kwangtung

From Our Chinese Correspondent

Peking, July 22.—In order to restore order in Hunan, the Government has wired to the leaders at Shanghai hinting that unless presidential mandates are obeyed by the Kuomintang people at Changsha, the Government will adopt adequate military measures. The leaders have been asked to give their opinions. The British and Japanese Consuls at Changsha have warned the Provincial Government of Hunan about the protection of foreign lives and property and in reply, Liu Jen-hai says that the Government of Hunan accepts full responsibility.

Since the departure of Tang Hsiang-min, the Tsuchunship at Changsha has been changed four times, viz.: Tsen Chi-wu, Cheng Chien, Tang Meng and Liu Jen-hai all of the Kuomintang party, without counting General Lu Yung-ting. Hence Hunan is still in an unsettled condition and needs immediate adjustment.

Huang Hsing and Sun Yat-sen have wired the President and the Premier stating that they have despatched delegates to Changsha to find out the real condition of affairs in Hunan and that Liu Jen-hai and other Kuomintang leaders at Changsha have been advised to act strictly in accordance with orders from the Peking Government hereafter.

The Government demands the disbandment of superfluous troops recruited by the Kuomintang people in Hunan. The situation in Hunan is more serious even than that in Kwangtung because all powers in the

unless the contending parties in Kwangtung obey the presidential mandates and cease hostilities, the Provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien will be ordered to despatch their troops to attack the peace-disturbers regardless of party.

According to latest information from Changsha, the Kuomintang leaders in Hunan are making military preparations secretly in connection with their confederates in Kwangtung so that it is feared unless the Central Government adopts a strong hand in the suppression of these disorderly and lawless elements as soon as possible, a repetition of the 1913 disturbances in the Yangtze Valley may be seen again because these radical people will not be satisfied until they have seized all political and other powers in the country.

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in Eastern Galicia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.
—Vienna, July 24.—Russian theater.
—The situation is unchanged. Russian attacks against the heights north of the Pripiet saddle, in the rear of Lohaczewka, in Volhynia, were repulsed.

In Eastern Galicia, our artillery frustrated the approach of Russian detachments. North of the Dniester, the Austro-Hungarians undertook successful night enterprises.

Italian theater.—All attacks were repulsed. A naval air-squadron bombed the military objects at San Giorgio, Dinogara, Gorgo and Monfalcone. Conflagrations were observed. The aeroplanes returned unharmed.

Berlin, July 25.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung reports:—The Turks, advancing towards the Suez Canal, defeated a hostile squadron near and two hostile cavalry detachments east of the town of Suez, near the Canal. The Turks are pursuing the enemy.

The Turkish cruiser Midilli (formerly Breslau, launched 1911; 4,550 tons, 27 knots, 12 guns of 10.5 cm.) encountered strong Russian sea forces, on July 22, south of Sevastopol. She had a four hours' engagement with a warship of the Imperatritsa Maria type (launched 1913-1915, 21 knots, 22,800 tons, 12 guns of 30.5 cm.) and four destroyers. The Midilli finally broke through the line and returned undamaged.

The committee of the German Socialist party has resolved that "the defense of the country, the guarantee of political integrity and the liberty of economic development are the aims of the war."

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a letter written by Count Witte, in May, 1914, in which he said that "Russia, in 1907, lost her political independence. He thinks that the former Minister of the Exterior, Iavolski, his successor Sazonoff, and the Russian Ambassador in London, Count von Benckendorff, became the clerks of the English boss."

Sweden has protested in Petrograd against the third violation of her neutrality within Swedish waters. None of the protests have so far been answered.

The Swedish and Danish press compare this treatment with the way similar questions are settled by Germany, which released the British steamer Adam as soon as it was proved that she had been captured in Swedish waters.

Two Russian destroyers attacked four German merchantmen at the entrance to the port of Lurea, in the north of Sweden, within Swedish waters. The Swedish torpedo-boat Virgo advanced against the Russians, who fled southwards, pursued by the Virgo, which was ready for action.

The Swedish Government has protested against this new breach of neutrality. The paper Nya Dagligt Allaanda announces an increase of the Swedish coastguards, because "Sweden could no more tolerate such occurrences, even if Russia offered satisfactory excuses."

The German Upper Prize Court decided not to release the Belgian steamer Ambiorix, because it was not sufficiently proved that her capture took place within Swedish waters.

The association of Dutch ship-owners, at a meeting held in The Hague, protested against the seizure of 60 fisher-boats by the British. Damages are claimed and the freedom of the North Sea is urgently demanded. The Dutch Foreign Office has been urged to intervene. The Dutch Seamen's Union, at a meeting held in Rotterdam, addressed a protest to the British Ambassador at The Hague on the same matter.

In consequence of the continued bad treatment of captured German officers in France, the German Government ordered reprisals, establishing prisoner-camps for officers under the same conditions as existed in France. As the French Government has now abolished some of the restrictions, the German Government has proceeded in the same way.

One Man Killed, One Hurt As Salute Is Fired On Boston

Portland, Ore., July 4.—M. D. Burnell, coxswain of the cruiser Boston, was killed and Frank Trullinger, the ship's blacksmith, was injured in an explosion of a six-pound shell while the Fourth of July salute was being fired today.

Hand Grenadier Preparing to Throw



"Somewhere, in the Near East" this photograph of a "bomber" was made. Instead of a cartridge belt he wears what looks like a game bag, to carry his grenades in.

Each of his grenades is about the size of a Bartlett pear. The missiles are used to cover a bayonet charge into trenches.

Declaration of London Wiped Out By the Allies

Effort To Keep It In Force With
Certain Modifications Con-
sidered Illegal

London, June 30.—After six years' campaign by a part of the London press the Declaration of London has been wiped out.

Lord Robert Cecil, in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, whether he could give information as to the result of his conferences in Paris, said:

"The object was to consider whether it was desirable to continue a partial enforcement of the Declaration of London. The French and the British Governments decided in the negative, and he hoped the other Allied Governments would concur in this decision.

"His Majesty would be advised to issue an Order in Council withdrawing the successive Order which had been issued adopting with modifications the Declaration of London, and a general statement would also be issued explaining the reasons for this step.

"Advantage was also taken to discuss with the French Government minor matters connected with the blockade in order that the naval operations of the Allies should be co-ordinated to the utmost degree."

The complete disavowal of the Declaration took members by surprise. For the moment they could scarcely believe their ears. Then a loud and long cheer rose from the Unionists, and Lord Robert had to pause for silence. "After twenty-three months!" ejaculated a Unionist member with a sign of satisfaction.

The Declaration of London was a code of sea law for naval war drawn up by the Conference of London in 1909, and strenuously opposed by part of the London Press on the ground that it was as mischievous to British interests as it was favorable to Germany.

Its main provisions forbade blockade at a distance (such a blockade as the Allies are now carrying out against Germany); declared that cotton (of which the German powder is made), rubber (required for German motor-transport tyres), and oil nuts (from which German nitro-glycerine is manufactured) could not be declared contraband or seized in neutral ships; and set up an international court of 15 judges to decide all disputed questions.

Thus every verdict of the British Prize Courts in this war could have been brought up for revision before this International Court, on which Germany, by intrigue, might have secured a majority.

A Bill adopting the Declaration was passed by the House of Commons in 1911, but was rejected by the House of Lords, after an energetic and prolonged campaign. On August 20, 1914, says The Daily Mail of today, the British Government illegally put it into force, with certain modifications, though Article 65 of the Declaration states that the code is one and indivisible. It has been greatly modified from month to month, till now it is completely swept away.

CALLS PROGRESSIVES TO CONVENTION AGAIN

Washington, July 16.—Captain John M. Parker of Louisiana, candidate of the progressive party for vice president of the United States, has just issued a call for another national convention of the Bull Moose to be held in Chicago on August 5.

As a result of the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the progressive nomination for president, the party is left without a candidate for the position of chief executive at the November elections, and as Elmer Johnson, governor of California, has also come out with an endorsement for Justice Hughes, the republican presidential nominee, the identity of the moose standard bearer-to-be is uncertain. Captain Parker has conferred with other leaders of the party, however, and his convention call just issued is taken to indicate a final decision of the progressive to place a presidential candidate in the field and to make a fight at the polls.

In political circles the matter is not taken seriously, as it is believed that without the personality of Colonel Roosevelt the progressives can do but little harm to the chances of either of the republican or the democratic candidates.

U.S. Has 21,000,000 Men of Military Age

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The census bureau made public an estimate today that the United States has 21,000,000 men of military age.

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J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Urges U.S. Purchase Of Consulate Buildings Here and in Panama

National Foreign Trade Council
Also Recommends Higher
Consular Pay

Washington, June 24.—The efficiency of the United States Consular Service is seriously threatened by the increased cost of living in the diplomatic and consular posts throughout the world, and valuable diplomatic and consular officers may be obliged to resign if relief is not extended, according to the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, which made public today a report which will be submitted to Congress, urging appropriations to enable the President to offset the higher cost of living in the lower-paid diplomatic and consular posts. The report urges the purchase of buildings for the United States Consulate and other Government offices at Shanghai, a legation building at Panama, and the "Americanization" of the Consular Service.

"An American Minister discharging his functions from poorly located rented quarters is not an impressive unit in world diplomacy," says the report. "Many Consuls are now chained to clerical drudgery who should be given time to cultivate important sources of information."

"The pending bill provides for an increase of \$1,421,966, but this will be more than offset by revenue from fees collected by the Consular Service abroad. This service is practically self-sustaining, a record seldom met in Government, and the envy of other nations. It is not unusual to find British and German economic reviews and newspapers exhorting their Governments to adopt some of the successful features of the American system."

The cost of living at diplomatic and consular posts, according to the report, has increased from 15 to 128 per cent and since the majority of consular and secretarial diplomatic salaries are below \$3,000, the Council says: "The situation is so serious that valuable diplomatic and consular officers may be obliged to resign if relief is not extended."

Post allowances are recommended as a permanent method of equalizing abnormal increase of living costs at low-paid posts, but a general revision upward of American consular salaries after the European war is recommended. The Government is urged to pay the cost of the transportation of consular and diplomatic officers, their families and household effects.

The Senate and House are asked to appropriate \$100,000 recommended by the State Department for a legation building at Panama where the President of Panama long ago officially offered to donate a site in the vicinity of the legation buildings already erected by Spain and Cuba.

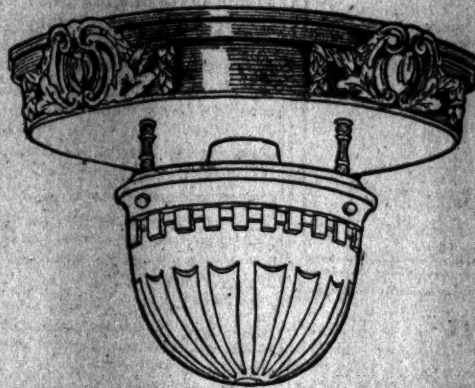
"For the United States to continue to occupy rented quarters at Panama, where it has expended nearly half a billion of dollars in building the canal," says the report, "will be voluntarily to occupy an invidious position in the eyes of citizens of all nations who will traverse the new highway of international commerce. It is also important that no other diplomatic establishment at Havana should overshadow that of the United States."

The committee urges legislation enabling consuls to travel more extensively through their districts and, when at home, to visit industries and gatherings of business men to acquaint them with foreign trade opportunities.

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News and Views in the World of Books

TEXTILES

The purpose of this book is to present in concise form the essential facts regarding the ordinary textiles of commerce—the sources of raw material, the methods of manufacture and distribution, the tests to determine quality, the economic aspects of textiles, and the other phases of the subject which are of importance to all who manufacture, sell, or use the products of the textile mills.

It is hoped that the book will prove of equal interest to retail and wholesale salespeople who wish to increase their efficiency by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the goods they sell; to home-makers who, as consumers of textile products, are concerned with the conditions governing their production and distribution; to educational institutions conducting courses of instruction in the textile field; and to the general public seeking definite information regarding a class of commodities that occupies an exceedingly important place in world commerce and which has an intimate relation to the comfort and welfare of all civilized peoples.

By PAUL H. NYSTROM

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PIERRE NOZIERE

Pierre Noziere. By Anatole France.
Translated by J. Lewis May.
John Lane Company. \$1.75 (gold).

The translation of Anatole France's books into English, under the editorship of Frederic Chapman, is being splendidly accomplished. The translations are so excellent as to deserve the term of masterpieces, while M. France has a quality of mind and imagination with which it would be a vast pity to remain unacquainted. He is a modern in the widest sense of the word, and doubtless because he is intensely French he is also amazingly cosmopolitan. He knows and understands his own people so well that he necessarily comprehends the rest of us.

In this volume are collected a series of somewhat desultory sketches strung together on the personality of a certain Pierre Noziere. The first book is devoted to Pierre's childhood, the second purports to be notes written on the margin of his "big Plutarque," the third and last consists of a number of travel and historical pieces which are the result of Noziere's wanderings in his beloved country and of his study of the legends and stories told in the old towns he visits or hidden away in ancient tomes.

It is the first portion of the volume that is particularly delightful. The child, through whose eyes we are privileged to look upon the Paris and the people with which he comes into contact must be the child Anatole himself. The impressions and memories are too fresh and intimate to have come second-hand. And what a world of adventure and romance that child finds in the gray Paris streets and squares, and what tremendous folk are these shopkeepers and bookstall vendors, these old maids and dependents with whom he becomes acquainted.

There is Nanette, the small nurse, old and quiet, with whom he goes walking. Nanette goes out of his life before he can take long steps, or travel far, while he is still but six years old. But they are intimates, united by the closest affection, and to Nanette, old and simple, the world seems very much the same sort of place as it did to the small and young Pierre. They went about hand in hand, prattling. True, Nanette never listened to what Pierre said to her, but that made no difference, for her answers were always appropriate.

Following Nanette came a Mme. Mathias, whose life had been a tragic one, for had she not been deserted by the handsome and gay Mathias after he had robbed her of her small fortune? Yes, and she loved him still. The Nozieres, who had given her a shelter in return for the help she gave the household, were in dread of her. They never dared find fault with her, for she would make no reply, but gaze with the eyes of a hungry wolf.

"Even when going about the most ordinary duties she wore an expression of tragic gloom befitting one who had been visited by misfortune. The memory of the wrongs she had suffered was dear to her, and she cherished it like a precious jewel within her bosom."

Every day as they went on their walk Mme. Mathias and little Pierre stopped to hold a conversation with an old vendor of spectacles on the Quai Malaquais whose name was Hamoche. A small man, with a big bald head and a long, blue-black beard and with a case that held a curious assortment of tinted and uncolored spectacles, medals, and mineralogical specimens. He continued to hold them, for no one ever bought anything out of the case.

"Well, and how's business, better?" Mme. Mathias would ask.

And M. Hamoche, with folded arms

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The Family

The Family. By Elinor Mordaunt.
John Lane Company. \$1.35 gold.

From the author of "Bellamy" readers naturally feel that they have a right to expect a good deal, and this new book will not disappoint them. It does not in the least resemble that glittering clever novel, nor the earlier "La of the Ranges"; it is quieter, far more pessimistic in tone. For the Hebbertons, "The Family" of the title, are people whose prosperity and general well-being are already on the decline when the book begins, and when it ends they are one and all facing an almost uniform record of failure, while the family as a tribal unit has practically ceased to exist. It is all summed up by drunken Valentine in the book's closing paragraph: "Where are we? Where the deuce have we got to? Can any one tell me that?" And to his question there comes no answer.

There were eleven Hebberton children living—several had died in infancy—father, mother, and grandmother. And the daily routine of the eleven was "as different from the highly specialized existence of the only children of these days as life under the Ptolemies." Neither the father nor the mother ever dreamed of such a thing as studying their children's individualities—ever dreamed, in fact, that they had any—and yet each was in truth a creature of strongly marked traits and tendencies, differing widely from the rest of the brothers and sisters. Mrs. Hebberton was a conscientious woman, who took the best care she could of her children's bodies, nursed them in their illnesses, and brought cups of cocoa to them in bed whenever she thought they needed such stimulant, but although she loved them all dearly she never had real talks with them, never prepared them in any way for the difficulties and temptations they were sure to meet, never actually knew them at all.

Each of the numerous characters in the book is well and clearly drawn, and the effect of the different temperaments upon one another is admirably brought out. Of course, certain figures stand in the foreground of the picture—three Hebbertons, and a man who married into the family. First and most important is Pauline, the heroine, who when we first meet her is a long-legged, sallow-faced tomboy of about fifteen, energetic, warm-hearted, courageous, with an independent, very pronounced personality. One feels that had she only been born a little later or into a different environment she might have been one of life's victors; but in her world a girl's education consisted in "dribbling feebly through the inane curriculum of diverse though consistently lady-like governesses," and marriage was her one possible profession.

Pauline wanted love and happiness; she got Dr. Braynton, a stupid, narrow-minded but honest fanatic, and a marriage which was "one of those dismal failures which led to no open revolt or rupture." And yet she was a creature of splendid possibilities; so too was Sebastian, her eldest brother, whose life was another dismal failure. For Sebastian was a born scientist; as a botanist or biologist he would have been successful, or he might have made a brilliant surgeon; but according to the Hebberton traditions the army was the proper profession for the eldest son, and it never occurred to his parents that it was the one of all others for which he was the least suited. So sensitive Sebastian went to a public school, which to him was one long torture, and his short stay at

"Claverton," the army crammer's, ended in disgrace.

The theme is handled very skillfully; all the tiny details, the apparently unimportant events which did so much to bring about the general ruin, are real and convincing, as are the people themselves, who, being what they were, were helpless. Over the whole novel one feels the dark shadow of a ruthless fate, against which the victims struggle feebly and futilely. It is life, but life in one of its grayest, least hopeful aspects. The web of tradition and conventions and habits and evasions, of silences and denials in which the unfortunate Hebbertons were enmeshed like so many flies, yet without whose support they were unable to manage, is exceedingly well pictured. And in the end all that was worth while in it was taken from them. They were left solitary every one, and the loneliest of them all was Mrs. Hebberton, the mother of eleven children.

THE ROUND-ABOUT

The Round-about. By J. E. Buckrose, George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 (G.) net.

Like Ellen Glasgow's "Virginia," "The Round-about" is not merely nor chiefly a story of young love. Both novels touch the life of three generations; both accentuate the wide chasm between the one now in its maturity and their children, whose sole demand of an idea seems to be that it shall be modern; to whom parental standards and views are musty old-fogisms, to be treated with a kindly and somewhat amused tolerance; who have slipped so far from the ancient moorings that the slogan "I must live my own life" has taken the place of response to Duty's "Lo! thou must." The two stories note what Mrs. Buckrose aptly terms "that queer, humble sense of gratitude which many modern parents know when their children turn from the gay business of living to pay them some attention." It is interesting to observe the parallelism between books in many ways widely unlike; and to perceive the omnipresence of the zeitgeist on both sides of the sea.

Mrs. Buckrose tells her story of middle-class English families from mid-Victorian days to the outbreak of the great war. It is "rich in veined humanity," every character becoming as real to the reader as though they all walked in the flesh among us. There is the dull usefulness taking the place of married happiness; there is the glow of young love; there is the arid middle age of the unmarried; there is the disappointed and wounded mother heart gallantly defending her children so unthinkingly cruel; there is a beautiful sisterly friendship, a love of middle life fairer than the passion of youth; and, finally, the call of England, in response to which so much dross is burned away. It is, in very truth, a wheel of life. What we read into it is what that life itself has taught, not that the author pauses to impress it. The simple question and answer which close the tale complete its circle, and need but the touch of the reader's own thought to spring into illuminating significance.

To those alike who ask from a

novel entertainment only and to clear that this "Lady of the Moor" those who look below the surface is the Beatrice Chase whose own for a criticism of life, "The Round-About" will appeal. The former will find it a story finely told and full enough of variety and of romance to satisfy the most exacting, while the less casual reader will discern in it very much more than is written, giving him food for thought, and, even in regard to the unspeakable woe of Europe, food for hope as well.

FACT OR FICTION?

My Lady of the Moor. By John Oxenham. With frontispiece. Longmans, Green and Co. \$1.35 (G.) net.

It is difficult to say whether this new book is fact or fiction. Not because it conveys any exceptionally strong impression of reality—and even if it did, the fact that many novels seem more real than most biographies is one generally admitted—but because of the way in which it is presented. The volume is dedicated "To Beatrice, My Lady of the Moor," and it is made perfectly

had been waging a mighty fight against the powers of darkness within his soul, and it is to these and to the love which his starved heart lavished upon her, rather than to his meeting and friendship with the saintly Beatrice, that the reader is inclined to attribute his ultimate redemption and the heroism of his superb death.

For to speak the whole truth, "My Lady" seems a good deal like a carefully posed, stained-glass saint, and when at the very end, having received the thing she most wanted, the thing which was her happiness and which was bought by Daunt at the price of his own sacrifice and agony and death, she writes, "God is good, and it is a good, glad world," she wears, to the reader's fancy, something of the expression often seen on the countenances of stained-glass saints. It is "Noel Daunt" who holds one's sympathy, not "Beatrice." If this book be indeed fact and not fiction, it is an interesting record of a fine man's struggle, however questionable the taste shown in thus giving it to the world may appear to the fastidious.



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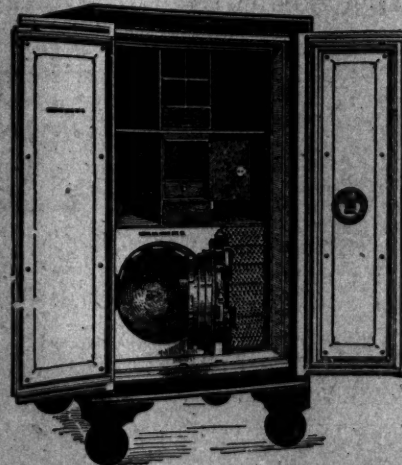
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

BROOKLYN TRIM LOCALS,
PILING UP NINE TO ONEHoliday Gives Another Brilliant
Exhibition at Short; Sellers
Scores Home Run

The Brooklyn baseball team indulged yesterday in its favorite outdoor pastime, viz., beating Shanghai. The score was Brooklyn 9, locals 1.

Shanghai was beaten in spite of the fact that in the last inning the sailors in the stand generously voted to root for Shanghai and proceeded thereafter to yell vociferous advice at the Shanghai batters to "Knock it out o' the block," and to "Look 'em over." The game was to have gone seven innings, but it was stretched to nine, and in the last two Brooklyn added three runs to the already one-sided score.

One of the features of Shanghai's game was the beautiful fielding of Holliday at short. The famous snap-and-throw was working perfectly, earning its proprietor five put-outs and eight assists. Woods did the stick work of the game. Out of four times up he got three hits. Hutchinson, Shanghai center-field, made a wonderful catch in the eighth when he ran back for a powerful drive of Giroux and got the ball in one hand after leaping far into the air for it. Sellers, Brooklyn's right-field, got under one and leaned against it for a home run. The ball went into the shrubbery about the Cricket Club.

Shanghai got two hits off Stone in one-and-one-third innings, and four off Giroux during the rest of the game. Hadley allowed sixteen hits, struck out four and gave three men their bases on balls. Giroux struck out nine and walked one. Double plays were, Holliday to Woods to Hykes, and McGrath to Leatherby to Daniels. The score:

Brooklyn	Shanghai
Leatherby, a. 4 1 3 3 3 3 0	
Fieles, c. 5 0 1 1 1 0 1	
Eysinger, c. 4 0 1 0 9 3 0	
Daniels, 1st 5 0 1 0 9 0 0	
Tanqueren, 1st 5 0 1 0 9 0 0	
Sellers, a. 5 2 1 0 0 0 0	
Huebel, 3rd 5 4 1 1 1 1 0	
McGrath, 2nd 5 1 3 1 1 3 1	
Stone, p. 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	
Giroux, p. 4 1 1 0 0 3 0	

Total.....43 9 15 7 27 13 2

Shanghai	Brooklyn
Hutchinson, c. 3 0 0 0 2 0 0	
Holliday, a. 4 0 0 0 5 8 0	
Rasmussen, 1st 2 0 0 0 1 0 1	
Morrison, 3rd 2 1 1 1 0 3 1	
Roberts, c. 2 0 0 0 4 0 2	
Woods, 2nd 4 0 3 0 3 2 0	
Swan, a. 4 0 1 1 0 0 0	
Hykes, 1st 4 0 0 0 12 0 0	
Hadley, p. 3 0 1 0 0 1 0	

Total.....31 1 6 2 27 14 5

Blues and Reds Today
The Shanghai Blues and Reds play at 4.30 this afternoon.

S. V. C. Changes

The Municipal Gazette reports the following S. V. C. orders: The resignation of 2nd Lieut. B. E. Loew has been forwarded by the Commandant and accepted by the Council with regret.

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as Captain is authorized for issue to Mr. F. E. Sonntag.

JAPANESE WINS AT TENNIS

New York, July 17.—Mr. Ichikawa Kumagae, the Japanese lawn tennis champion, who is visiting this country, has won the State championship of New York in singles. He defeated such well-known players as Clarence Griffen, whom he twice defeated in the Orient, and Whitney. Mr. Ichikawa Mikami also took part in the tournament. In doubles, Kumagae and Mikami were defeated in the semi-finals.—N.Y.

Cricket

The Parsees, who started the season so well, seem to have struck a bad patch and went down badly in their evening match on Tuesday and yesterday with "A" Co. (British), S.V.C. The Parsees were first at bat and, when the mighty Bhooora failed, the whole side might well be expected to. They did, saving only J. P. Lalcaas, who put up a creditable 23. The side finished with only 55.

The soldiers passed this before the fourth wicket was down and their full innings realised 116. Bowling honors went to F. Milner and T. Macdonald, the former taking four for 23 and his comrade six for 23.

The scores follow:

Parsees	"A" Co.
E. L. Damri, b. Milner 5	
B. C. Sethna, b. Macdonald 1	
J. P. Lalcaas, b. Macdonald 23	
C. H. Bhooora, b. Macdonald 5	
R. H. Ragi, b. Macdonald 0	
J. H. Shroff, c. Lowe, b. Milner 1	
C. B. Sethna, c. Hollander, b. Milner 14	
H. S. Madan, b. Milner 0	
S. M. Talati, b. Macdonald 0	
F. Vicenjee, not out 0	
P. F. R. Eranees, b. Macdonald 0	
Extras 2	

Total.....55

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Milner 10	2	23	4	
T. Macdonald 11	4	23	6	
C. Lowe 2	7	1		

"A" Co.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw, b. Bhooora 1				
P. Milner, b. B. C. Sethna 24				
W. J. Monk, c. Damri, b. Bhooora 25				
J. H. Teesdale, b. Ragi 4				
A. J. Daniels, c. Talati, b. Bhooora 40				
H. Langley, b. Ragi 11				
C. Lowe, b. Ragi 2				
T. Macdonald, c. Talati, b. Ragi 0				
D. Cooke, b. Bhooora 2				
J. E. Cameron, not out 0				
H. E. Brewer, b. Ragi 1				
Extras 3				

Total.....116

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhooora 17	4	47	4	
R. H. Ragi 12	4	42	5	
C. B. Sethna 2	17			
H. C. Sethna 2	7	1		

SWIMMING

The cool weather last evening was in part responsible for the gratifying large assemblage which witnessed the fourth mid-week gala of the Rowing Club's 1916 series, but the excellent program scheduled had also its share and the spectators who

turned up were rewarded with a first-class entertainment.

No charge is made for these miniature galas and, as the general public, in addition to members, of both sexes, are cordially invited, it is hoped that increasingly large numbers of people will avail themselves of the Committee's hospitality.

Mr. A. G. Mossop acted as starter and fulfilled his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Other members of the Committee present were:—R. W. MacCabe, D. H. Cooke, H. N. Olsen and N. C. Brodie.

The following are the detailed results of the contests:

Long Plunge (Handicap)	feet
1. H. D. Rodger scr.+55'=59	
2. N. G. Beale 10'+47'=57	
3. H. N. Olsen 8'+45'=53	
4. F. S. Ward 10'+40'=50	
5. J. S. Agassiz (tie) scr.+48'=48	
6. D. H. Cooke scr.+48'=48	
7. J. Macdonald 8'+40'=45	
8. L. Bertie 5'+40'=45	

Two Lengths Breast Stroke (Handicap)

Final Heat:	secs.
1. N. G. Beale 3	
2. D. H. Cooke scr.	
3. L. Bertie 5	
4. E. A. Brodie 3	

Time: 87 secs

Flying Squadron Team Race

Mr. E. A. Brodie's team (E. T. Nash, E. G. Barnes, D. H. Cooke, F. S. Ward and E. A. Brodie) beat Mr. H. D. Rodger's team (P. C. Mansfield, N. G. Beale, W. J. Brown, H. D. Rodger and L. Bertie), and Mr. H. N. Olsen's team (N. G. Brodie, J. H. Macdonald, T. M. Macdonald, J. S. Agassiz, and H. N. Olsen).

A diving exhibition, including Association standard plain, swallow, voluntary, etc., was given before the water polo game.

Water Polo

The sides were:—Mr. MacCabe's VII (B. G. Wilson, F. S. Ward and W. J. Brown; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, E. A. Brodie and E. McIntyre).

In the opening moiety Whites, captained by D. H. Cooke, defended the deep end, and with this advantage Blues soon scored per MacCabe.

Rodger netted a second goal soon after. Agassiz next scored. Whites' first point came from a scramble in front of goal. MacCabe scored once more and the sides crossed over with the score reading:—

Blues 3 goals

Whites 1 goal

In the second half play was very exciting and it was any side's game till near the close, when, all from scrambles in front of goal, Agassiz once and Macdonald twice pierced Wilson's defence.

Honors were, however, with the Blues, whose play generally far excelled that of their opponents.

The scorer was obdurate, and recorded as follows:

Whites 4 goals

Blues 3 goals

Mr. W. Jones, Captain of the International Swimming Club, officiated as referee, his decisions in all cases being just and acceptable to both sides. His strict interpretation of the rules was exceptional and most welcome.

Black Listing Only
Applies to Persons
Hostile to Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—In the House of Commons today, referring to the black-listing of firms, Lord Hugh Cecil pointed out that the black list is only applied to persons manifesting hostility against Great Britain.

Wilson Says U.S. Response
Is Not Yet Decided Upon
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 25.—President Wilson today told callers that the British black-listing of American firms caused him a great deal of concern, but he indicated that the details of the plan of the American Government to meet the situation had not yet been decided upon.

The black-listed merchants are accusing British spies in the United States of obtaining American trade secrets by overhearing telephone messages and by opening American mails in the United States. One merchant said: "Practically all my business affairs are intimately known to the British Embassy at Washington."

Other merchants have made statements to the same effect, but refuse to have their names mentioned, as they fear it would result in further losses to their business. "The British grip is too tight," one merchant remarked.

The New York World, in an editorial, says that Great Britain's international boycott is as likely governed by the greed of British firms competing with Americans, as by any superlatively patriotic motives. It points to the American trade with Holland and Scandinavia and the fact that the increased American exports to these

countries were accepted as proving that the trade was really done with Germany, while the British exportations to the same countries were differently explained and were allowed to pass. The black list might be only a forerunner of a vast system of blackmail.

It is reported from Washington that the American Ambassadors in London and Paris have been directed to advise the British and French Governments of the receipt of the British memorandum on the question of mail seizures and to press for an early and full reply to the last American note. The memorandum is regarded as unsatisfactory, principally because it deals with specific cases, instead of the principles involved.

Tells About Efficiency
Of Channel's Patrol

Of 21,000 Merchantmen Making
Trip in 6 Months, Only 21
Lost or Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—A despatch from Vice-Admiral Bacon concerning the operations of the Dover Patrol since December 8, 1915, pays a tribute to the unremitting energy of the officers and men under his command. 21,000 merchantmen, besides war-ships, have passed the patrol in the last six months, of which only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by the enemy, while four per cent of the patrolling vessels were sunk, with a loss of 77 lives.

The patrol assists in guarding the flank of the cross-Channel transport, in which not a single life has been lost. The patrol-boats destroyed several submarines and some surface-boats, much reducing the activity of enemy submarines working from the Belgian coast.

Besides reconnaissances, naval air-men carried out eleven raids on enemy aerodromes in Belgium and thirteen attacks on enemy vessels, destroying nine enemy aeroplanes and a submarine. The service of naval air-men in Flanders has been very valuable.

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WEATHER

Rough weather between Bonin and
Japan. North-easterly breezes to
the south of Shantung. Variable
winds further north. Five degrees.

SHANGHAI, JULY 27, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Mr. Tillman's Biggest Warship In the World

(New York Sun)

SENATOR Tillman, chairman of the Naval Committee, proposes in the utmost good faith the building of a battleship of 60,000 tons, which shall be equipped with fifteen 18 inch guns, steam thirty-five knots and cost \$30,000,000. He would call his leviathan of leviathans, his superlative dreadnought, the United States. With an enthusiasm for the primacy of America on the sea that does him credit the Senator says:

"She could whip a whole fleet of ordinary battleships. When the Oregon was built we thought her 12 inch guns invincible, her size—about 10,000 or 12,000 tons—gigantic, and her eighteen knots speed marvellous. Every new type since has gone up a notch in power, speed and displacement. Why not take up a half dozen notches at once and have the most powerful ship in the world?"

Is Mr. Tillman right about the Oregon? By the way, her main battery consisted of 13 and not 12 inch guns. But was she considered invincible in her day and a marvel of speed? And was her displacement of 12,888 tons so imposing? Let the Senator get down his Jane's "Fighting Ships" of 1902, which every member of the Senate Naval Committee should have in his library, and he will find that the British battleship Hood, a contemporary of the Oregon, built at the same time, had a displacement of 15,400 tons, carried a main battery of 13.5 inch guns and had a speed of fifteen knots natural and 17.5 forced draught. Her belt armor was the same, eighteen inches. In her trials the Oregon made 16.78 knots under forced draught, although she perhaps exceeded that later.

The Trafalgar and Nile, constructed several years before the Oregon, had a displacement of 11,940 tons, belt armor amidships of twenty inches, a speed at their best of seventeen knots, and they also carried 13.5 inch guns. Other nations had big ships for the ante-Spanish war period, when the Oregon was in her prime; for instance, Japan in the Fuji and the Yamashiro had battleships of 12,500 tons, which carried main batteries of 12 inch guns, were protected amidships by an 18 inch belt, and under forced draught could steam 18.5 and 19.2 knots respectively. So really there was not much to choose between the Oregon and the big ships of the British and Japanese navies, not to mention any others. Her rivals exceeded her in displacement, and some of them in speed. The claim of superiority for the Oregon would have been disputed by the British and Japanese constructors.

Senator Tillman has no copyright upon the idea of the biggest ship in the world for the American navy. It is popular in Congress. No doubt the mental picture of a ship twice as big as the new giant Pennsylvania, powerful enough to lick a whole fleet of ordinary battleships, has an irresistible appeal. But there is really no enthusiasm among the naval constructors for such a monstrosity. Would it not be better to leave the size and ordinance of our capital ships to them?

Rumania's Golden Neutrality

(New York Times)

EVERY day there is a change in possession of Cernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina, the question is anxiously raised: What of Rumania? The Rumanians first took Cernowitz in the autumn of 1914. The world expected then that Rumania would declare adhesion to the Allies. It seemed the most natural thing for her to do, whether you considered it politically or morally, and so much did the Allies wish her to go with them that Russia would have been willing, no doubt, to give her all of the conquered Province of Bukovina. But Rumanians knew their own interests. They remained neutral, and it was well they did, for the Austrians recovered Bukovina from the Rumanians and the political odds in that part of Europe were suddenly, though not permanently, altered. Then during the Germans' Balkan campaign, which engulfed the neutrality of Bulgaria, Rumania a second time was in a position to make a very handsome bargain. The Allies would have promised anything in reason for her accession to their cause, as a counterweight to Bulgaria, which had gone the other way, but, again, Rumanians knew best what their own interests were. They kept tight hold of their neutrality, and went on trading with all belligerents, especially the Germans. They allowed German and English buyers to bid against each other for Rumanian wheat up to preposterous prices, merely to corner the supply. They charged what the traffic would bear on a very large trade with Germany in animal and vegetable food-stuffs.

Rumania has grown rich, in fact, while at the same time her relative strength has been steadily rising. She has the largest and most efficient army on the whole Balkan peninsula. She could put in the field more troops than Bulgaria and Greece combined. She holds the balance of power in this theater of war, and with the man-power of the great belligerents diminishing the actual importance of the Rumanian Army increases. It could doubtless now determine the fate of the Balkan peninsula. It could either itself or in co-operation with Russia shut the Germans' corridor through Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and that would close the iron ring around the Central Powers again and cast Turkey out of the world, all by one stroke. And still she waits.

Waiting has been golden and the game so far has gone all her way, not altogether because of her shrewdness but because also she has been favored by every chance of events. She might trust her star too far. Neutrality is a dazzling kind of merchandise for a maize and pig and oil producing people to traffic in. It is something you can sell and still have. People will pay you just to keep it. They will pay you even more to part with it. Its greatest value is in one psychological moment. After that it may slump suddenly in value and become utterly worthless in a night, very unlike a cow, which will be a cow after the Germans have ceased to pay absurd prices for food.

Rumania, with all her luck, is in a very awkward dilemma. She must come into the war some time or lose the position and influence on the Balkan peninsula to which she is entitled. To take part with the Allies, however, is to stop the stream of German gold at once, whereas, of course, to go the other way is to commit Bulgaria's blunder. Bulgaria parted with her neutrality prematurely. She made the wrong guess. Rumania has hers yet to make.

Byron a Great Reader

If Wordsworth was one of the English poets who read least, Byron was undoubtedly one of those who read most. Perhaps Southey alone had a greater knowledge of books, according to the Nation. "Byron's early power," said Ruskin, "was founded on a course of general reading of the masters in every walk of literature, such as is, I think, utterly unparalleled in any other young life, whether of student or author."

The list of authors he had read while he was under 16 was portentous. It includes nearly all the standard histories, a crowd of biographies, all the British poets, a good deal of philosophy and law, not to mention some theology, and "novels by the thousand." His comments on some of these books are characteristic. Blair, Porteus, Tillotson and Hooker are pronounced to be "all very tiresome," a verdict which would probably be certain of an overwhelming majority of readers. Norberg's "Charles XII" he thought better than Voltaire's "Charles XII."

He had read at least twenty biographies of Frederick II., the only Prince worth recording in Prussian annals, and found some of them very amusing, though Thibault's "Souvenir" was "penny but circumstantial." In French poetry Corneille's "Le Cid" was his favorite and his only comment on the philosophical works he had read is "Hobbes I detest."

A Glimpse Of The British Army On The Warpath

Creator of Sherlock Holmes Has a Day in the Trenches And Finds No Pessimists There

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

A fresh and realistic description of the British Army in France is given in the following article written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle for the London Daily Chronicle:

It is not an easy matter to write from the front. You know that there are several courteous but inexorable gentlemen who may have a word in the matter, and their presence "impairs but small ease to the style." But above all you have the twin censors of your own conscience and common sense, which assure you that, if all other readers fail you, you will certainly find a most attentive one in the neighborhood of the Haupt-Quartier. An instructive story is still told of how a certain well-meaning traveller recorded his satisfaction with the appearance of the big guns at the retreating and peaceful village of Jambai, and how three days later, by an interesting coincidence, the village of Jambai passed suddenly off the map and dematerialized into brickdust and splinters.

I have been with soldiers on the warpath before, but never have I had a day so crammed with experiences and impressions as yesterday. Some of them at least I can faintly convey to the reader, and if they ever reach the eye of that gentleman at the Haupt-Quartier they will give him little joy. For the crowning impertinence of all is the enormous imperturbable confidence of the Army and its extraordinary efficiency in organization, administration, material and personnel. I met in one day a sample of many types, an army commander, a corps commander, two divisional commanders, staff officers of many grades, and above all, I met repeatedly the two very great men whom Britain has produced, the private soldier and the regimental officer. Everywhere and on every face one read the same spirit of cheerful bravery. Even the half mad cranks whose absurd consciences prevent them from barring the way to the devil seemed to me to be turning into men under the prevailing influence. I saw a batch of them, neurotic and largely bespectacled, but working with a will by the roadside. They will volunteer for the trenches yet.

If there are pessimists among us they are not to be found among the men who are doing the work. There is no foolish bravado, no under-rating of a doubtful opponent, but there is a quiet, alert confidence of attention to the job in hand which is an inspiration to the observer. These brave lads are guarding Britain in the present. See to it that Britain guards them in the future! We have a bad record in this matter. It must be changed. They are the wards of the nation, both officers and men. Socialism has never had an attraction for me, but I should be a Socialist tomorrow if I thought that to ease a tax on wealth these men should ever suffer for the time or health that they gave to the public cause.

"Get out of the car. Don't let it stay here. It may be hit." These words from a staff officer give you the first idea that things are going to happen. Up to then you might have been driving through the black country in the Walsall district with the population of Aldershot let loose upon its dingy roads. "Put on of yours would infuriate the Boche"—this was an unkind allusion to the only uniform which I have a right to wear. "Take this gas helmet. You won't need it, but it is a standing order. Now come on!"

We cross a meadow and enter a trench. Here and there it comes to the surface again where there is dead ground. At one such point an old church stands, with an unexploded shell sticking out of the wall. A century hence folk will journey to see that shell. Then on again through an endless cutting. It is slippery clay below. I have no nails in my boots, an iron pot on my head, and the sun above me. I will remember that walk. Ten telephone wires run down the side. Here and there large thistles and other plants grow from the clay walls, so immobile has been our line. Occasionally there are patches of untidiness. "Shells," says the officer laconically. There is a racket of guns, before us and behind, especially behind, but danger seems remote with all these Balmfater groups of cheerful Tommies at work around us. I pass one group of grimy, tattered boys. A glance at their shoulders shows me that they are of a public school battalion. "I thought you fellows were all officers now," I remarked. "No sir, we like it better so." "Well, it will be a great memory for you. We are all in your debt." They salute, and we squeeze past them. They had the fresh, brown faces of boy cricketers. But their comrades were men of a different type, with hard, strong, rugged features, and the eyes of men who have seen strange sights. These are veterans, men of Mons, and their young pals of the public schools have something to live up to.

Up to this we have only had two

clay walls to look at. But now our interminable and tropical walk is lightened by the sight of a British aeroplane sailing overhead. Numerous shrapnel bursts are all round it, but she floats on serenely, a thing of delicate beauty against the blue background. Now another passes—and yet another. All morning we saw them circling and swooping, and never a sign of a Boche. They tell me it is nearly always so—that we hold the air, and that the Boche intruder, save at early morning, is a rare bird. A visit to the line would reassure Mr. Pemberton-Billing. "We have never met a British aeroplane which was not ready to fight," said a captured German aviator the other day. There is a fine stern courtesy between the airmen on either side, each dropping notes into the other's aerodromes to tell the fate of missing officers. Had the whole war been fought by the Germans as their airmen have conducted it (I do not speak of course of the Zeppelin murderers) a peace would eventually have been more easily arranged. As it is, if every frontier could be settled, it would be a hard thing to stop until all that is associated with the words Cavell, Zepplin, Wittenberg, Lusitania, and Louvain has been brought to the bar of the World's Justice.

And now we are there—in what is surely the most wonderful spot in the world, the front firing trench, the outer break-water which holds back the German tide. How strange that this monstrous oscillation of giant forces, setting in from east to west, should find their equilibrium here across this particular meadow of Flanders. "How far?" I ask. "180 yards," says my guide. "Pop!" remarks a third person just in front. "A sniper," says my guide. "Take a look through the periscope." I do so. There is some rusty wire before me, then a field sloping slightly upwards with knee-deep grass, then rusty wire again, and a red line of broken earth. There is not a sign of movement, but sharp eyes are always watching us, even as these crouching soldiers around me are watching them. There are dead Germans in the grass before us. You need not see them to know that they are there. A wounded soldier sits in a corner nursing his leg. Here and there men pop out like rabbits from dug-outs and mine-shafts. Others sit or fire-step or lean smoking against the clay wall. Who would dream to look at this cold, careless faces that this is a front line and that at any moment it is possible that a grey wave may submerge them? With all their careless bearing I notice that every man has his gas helmet and his rifle within easy reach.

A mile of front trenches and then we are on our way back down that weary walk. There is a pause at Corps Headquarters, and after it we are taken to a medal presentation in a market square. Generals Munro, Haking and London, famous fighting soldiers all three, are the British representatives. An elderly French General stands beside them. British infantry keep the ground. In front are about fifty Frenchmen in civil dress of every grade of life, workmen and gentlemen, in a double rank. They are all so wounded that they are back in civil life, but today they are to have some solace for their wounds. They lean heavily on sticks, their bodies are twisted and maimed, but their faces are shining with pride and joy. The French General draws his sword and addresses them. One catches words like "honneur" and "patrie." They lean forward on their crutches, hanging on every syllable which comes hissing and rasping from under that white mustache. Then the medals are pinned on. One poor lad is terribly wounded and needs two sticks. A little girl runs out with some flowers. He leans forward and tries to kiss her, but the crutches slip and he nearly falls upon her. It was a pitiful but beautiful little scene.

Now the British candidates march up one by one for their medals, hale, hearty men, brown and fit. There is a smart young officer of Scottish Rifles; and then a selection of Worcesters, Welsh Fusiliers and Scots Fusiliers, with one funny little Highlander, a tiny figure with a soup-bowl helmet, a grinning boy's face beneath it, and a bedraggled uniform. "Many acts of great bravery," such was the record for which he was decorated. Even the French wounded smiled at his quaint appearance, as they did at another Briton who had acquired the chewing gum habit, and came up for his medal as if he had been called suddenly in the middle of his dinner, which he was still endeavoring to bolt. Then came the end, with the National Anthem. The British regiment formed fours and went past. To me that was the most impressive sight of any. They were the Queen's West Surreys, a veteran regiment of the great Ypres battle. What grand fellows! As the order came, "Eyes right," and all those fierce, dark faces flashed round upon us, I felt the might of the British infantry, the intense individuality which is incompatible with the highest discipline. Much they had endured, but a great spirit shone from their faces. I confess that as I looked at those

brave English lads, and thought of what we owe to them and their like who have passed on, I felt more emotional than a Briton in foreign parts.

Now the ceremony was ended, and once again we set out for the front. It was to an artillery observation post that we were bound, and once again my description must be bounded by discretion. Suffice it, that in an hour I found myself, together with a razor-keen young artillery observer and an excellent old sportsman of a Russian prince, jammed into a very small space, and staring out through a slit at the German line. In front of us lay a vast plain, scarred and slashed, with bare places at intervals, such as you see where gravel pits break a green common. Not a sign of life or movement save some wheezing crow. And yet down there, within a mile or so, is the population of a city. Far away a single train is puffing at the back of the German lines. We are here on a definite errand. Away to the right, nearly three miles off, is a small red house, dim to the eye but clear in the glasses, which is suspected as a German post. It is to go up this afternoon. This gun is some distance away, but I hear the telephone directions.

"Mother will soon do her in," remarks the gunner boy cheerfully. "Mother" is the name of the gun. "Give her five six three four," he cries through the phone. "Mother" utters a horrible bellow from somewhere on our right. An enormous spout of smoke rises ten seconds later from near the house. "A little short," says our gunner. "Two and a half minutes left," adds a still small voice, which represents another observer at a different angle. "Rise her seven five," says our boy encouragingly. "Mother" roars more angrily than ever. "How will that do?" she seems to say. "One and a half right," says our invisible gossip. I wonder how the folk in the house are feeling as the shells come ever nearer. "Gun laid, sir," says the telephone. "Fire!" I am looking through my glass. A flash of fire on the house, a huge pillar of dust and smoke—then it settles and an unbroken field is there. The German post has gone up. "It's a dear little gun," says the officer boy. "And her shells are reliable," remarked a senior behind us. "They vary with different calibers, but 'Mother' never goes wrong." The German line was very quiet. "Poussu il ne repond pas?" asked the Russian prince. "Yes, they are quiet today," answered the senior. "But we get it in the neck sometimes." We are all led off to be introduced to "Mother," who sits, squat and black, amid twenty of her grimy children who wait upon and feed her. She is an important person is "Mother"—and her importance grows. It gets clearer with every month that it is she, and only she, who can lead us to the Rhine. She can and she will if the factories of Britain can beat those of the Hun. See to it, you working men and women of Britain. Work now if you rest for ever after, for the fate of Europe and of all that is dear to us is in your hands. For "Mother" is a dainty eater, and needs good food and plenty. She is fond of strange lodgings, too, in which she prefers safety to dignity. But that is a dangerous subject.

One more experience of this wonderful day—the most crowded with impressions of my whole life. At night we take a car and drive north, and ever north, until at a late hour we halt and climb a hill in the darkness. Below is a wonderful semi-circle, lights are rising and falling. They are very brilliant, going up for a few seconds and then dying down. Sometimes a dozen are in the air at one time. There are the dull thuds of explosions and an occasional rat-tat-tat. I have seen nothing like it, but the nearest comparison would be an enormous tempest blowing station in full swing at night, with signals winking, lamps waving, engines hissing and carriages bumping. It is a terrible place down there, a place which will live as long as military history is written, for it is the Ypres Salient. What a salient it is, too! A huge curve, as outlined by the lights, needing only a little more to be an encirclement. Something caught the rope as it closed and that something was the British soldiers. But it is a serious place still by day and by night. Never shall I forget the impression of ceaseless, malignant activity which was borne in upon me by the white, winking lights, the red sudden glares, and the horrible thudding noises in that place of death beneath me.

Bible In Family 332 Years

A. P. Fleckenstein of Iowa, Ind., is the possessor of a Bible which has been in his family for 332 years, says the Indianapolis News. Most of the time it has been in Germany. It was in Hoesrins, Bavaria, until 1833, when it was brought to America. In 1893 it was exhibited at the World's Fair. The flyleaf at the beginning of the New Testament contains the following tribute to the translator: "A true translation into the German language according to the old translations used in the Christian Church and enlightened with many wholesome annotations by the Rev. Dr. John Dietenberger. To the praise of God and the most gracious pleasure of the Roman Imperial Majesty and to the good of the common German nation and now embellished with illustrations and put into this grand form. A book was printed at Cologne, Germany, in the year A. D. 1584 by Gerwin Calenium and the heirs of John Quant. With the grace and liberty of the Roman Imperial Majesty."

Every German Unit On 70 Mile Front Known

By W. Beach Thomas

British Headquarters, France, June 29.—I am allowed to report one most definite, and yet extensive, result of the British raids launched during the last few days. So many prisoners have been taken in so many places that every single German battalion has been identified along a 70-mile front.

The fact is an astonishing tribute to the dash of the raiders and the width and power of our artillery and mortar fire; we may transcribe the proverb: In this warfare to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

In one district south of Arras the German heavy artillery has been used very generously in reply, but wherever I have watched the duel it has been one-sided in more ways than one. We have profited by a dozen pairs of eyes to one. I refer to the kite balloons, which are the bitterest enemy to the artillery.

Our new means of destruction have put such fear into the enemy that for the moment you may count at least six on our side to one on the other. The other day when I was in Arras the proportion was reversed. Of course, in this war no point of technical superiority lasts long; and the German is a quick imitator; but for the moment we lead. In one point only is their rival activity on an unusual scale.

Oxford's Savage Fight

No Man's Land, which has been left to our ministrations of late, is now much more freely patrolled from the opposite trenches, which in a number of places are very strongly held. Some Oxford and Bucks raiders fought a prolonged and savage night battle from 12 to 1 a.m. this morning on the enemy's parapet, killing a great number with bombs and themselves suffering many, though not proportionate, casualties.

The episode was as new in its general features as the brilliant raid of the Highland Light Infantry, who are the theme of the whole Army. "Why don't you tell us about the H.L.I.?" is the commonest question asked both in the trenches and at Headquarters behind the line. The tale shall be told anon.

Perhaps the highest single compliment to our artillery came from two deserters. It is, of course, a general rule that deserters are Cretons in reputation; but I give their commendation for what it is worth. Their communications, they said, had been so brutally cut that they had eaten no food for three days.

Our artillery has certainly inflicted heavy casualties and has certainly saved the infantry from losses. So far as I have watched the duels from the trenches, the Germans have principally directed their fire against batteries or supposed batteries.

Of course, such activity as we have developed must involve loss, but at no time in the war has the enemy—the far-seeing, well-organized, and long-prepared enemy—shown as much

nervousness. It is obvious all along our front, and we have yet more salient information from the French front. Big Force Sent to Russia

We know, for example, that the 11th Bavarians and the 22nd Reserve Corps have left the French for the Russian front. The former is said to have been threatened with decimation as a punishment for refusing to charge. I do not believe the story, but that it has gone to the eastern front is, I believe, certain. The 10th Corps has gone east from Champagne, and in all eight divisions have disappeared in the same direction (a total of 160,000 men in all).

A Warning

The outbreak of continuous and heavy shelling from the sea to the Somme synchronises with these departures, and necessarily gives the enemy excuse for nervousness. But while writing news which has a pleasant surface, and describing scenes which gave me a sense of high confidence, I would issue a warning against extreme hopefulness. An actual advance must be made not by artillery but by infantry, and infantry, advancing even against the weakest enemy, will not do it scatheless.

The German can hardly be yet described as weak, and "the brasses of his machine" are not yet worn out. We are still fighting a war of attrition, and no one can tell at what date, even of what year, the breaches will be reckoned sufficient to justify the costliness of a prolonged assault with the object of capturing towns and citadel.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, peace and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Collection of Old Southern Recipes

Cherry Punch
One quart sour cherries, one half cup sugar, one quart water, one lemon, one tablespoon arrowroot or cornstarch.

Wash, stem and stone the cherries and boil until tender in one quart of water. Press through a colander and add the sugar to the juice and pulp. Put on

the stove and, when it is hot, stir in the arrowroot or cornstarch, moistened in cold water, and let come to a boil. Take from the fire and cool; add the juice of the lemon and set on ice. Serve with crushed ice in sherbet glasses. Currant, raspberry any orange punch are made in the same way.

Grapefruit Punch
One pint gingerale, one grapefruit, three oranges, one half pint preserved cherries; sugar to sweeten. Peel and quarter the grapefruit and remove the skin carefully so as not to break the sections. Make the syrup of two table-

spoons of sugar and one of water and add to the juice of the oranges. Add the cherries and grapefruit to the orange juice and chill for two hours or more. Add ice-cold ginger ale just before serving.

Strawberry Acid
One quart water, two ounces citric acid, three pounds strawberries. Add the citric acid to the water and let come to a boil. Hull and wash the berries and pour over them the boiling

water. Let stand 24 hours, then drain off the juice and, to each quart, add an equal weight of sugar. Boil three minutes, cork tightly and stand aside 30 days before using.

Raspberry Vinegar
Hull and wash four quarts of raspberries; place in a porcelain lined kettle, adding enough vinegar to cover. Leave for 24 hours; strain and press to get out every drop of juice. Add one pound sugar to each pint of liquid. Boil 20 minutes; strain again, bottle and seal while still warm. Let stand several days before using.

Ambrosia
Four oranges, one small coconut, four bananas, sugar. Peel and slice thinly the oranges and bananas; grate the coconut. In the bottom of a pretty glass bowl, sprinkle a lining of grated coconut, a layer of sliced orange, then a layer of sliced bananas and a sprinkling of sugar. Repeat until the dish is filled. Chill before serving.

Sliced Watermelon
Slice very cold melon in round slices, two inches thick; run a silver knife around the inside of the rind, cutting out the red part. Save the rinds for watermelon pickle or preserves. Place red disks upon large plates; heap a little finely crushed ice upon the top and decorate with a sprig of mint. This looks attractive and is less awkward to handle.

Mixed Fruit Punch
This is made the same, except that small pieces of pineapple, orange, grapefruit and cherries or ripe berries may be substituted. Add to the liquid the juice of one lemon.

Sliced Fruit
Seven pounds fruit, three pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, one half ounce cloves, one ounce stick cinnamon, one half ounce (whole) allspice. Heat vinegar, sugar and spice; add fruit and cook as preserves. If cherries or plums are used, remove stones before cooking. This is delicious when served with game or meat.

Putting Life Into the Living Room

We spent weeks and weeks after we had got our new house on paper in planning the color scheme and the wall decorations, and in deciding just how we could make our old furniture fit into its new environment. We had started out ten years before with mission furniture—it is so satisfactory in a living room when there are growing children—and so we shut our eyes to the delights of the Colonial mahogany and white paint, and built our room around the old things.

We had the woodwork stained dark brown and a brown paper with a lighter brown figure in it put on the walls. The face curtains were cream scrim and the overhangings were brown casement cloth.

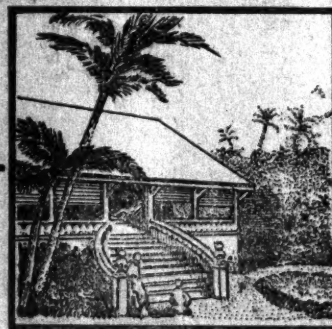
There were three windows at each end of the room, and a French window opened on the porch at each side of the fireplace. So the room was very light, but somehow, when we got this far, we were disappointed—it wasn't the cheerful, cosy room we had planned.

After studying the problem for some time we decided that it was too heavy looking, and so much brown was monotonous. It lacked living color. We wished we had chosen a gay chintz for hangings instead of the plain brown. But as we hadn't thought of it till too late, we set about

bringing the rooms to life with the remaining furnishings.

We bought two wide wicker chairs and cushioned them with cretonne in which there were old blues, gold and orange, with touches of black and white. We bought a tall wicker floor lamp—there is nothing that softens a room like wicker—and I put a lining of the cretonne under the shade. I made orange shades for the side fixtures and bought two or three pieces of the bright painted tin that is in vogue just now, one a gorgeous yellow watering pot for the flower stand. The change was almost miraculous.

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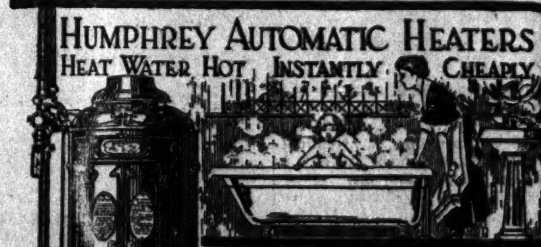
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 26, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mer. Dollars: Market rate:	72.21
Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9-1/2—Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex.	9.87
Peking Bar	852
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	201d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	5%
4 m-s.	5%
6 m-s.	5%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London...	Fr. 25.14
Ex. N.Y. on London...	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9-1/2
London	Demand 2-9 1/2
India	T.T. 20 1/2
Paris	T.T. 25 1/2
Paris	Demand 25 1/2
New York	T.T. 66 1/2
New York	Demand 66 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73
Japan	T.T. 75 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 161 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcoy. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcoy. 2-11 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 408
New York	4 m-s. 69 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

Ex. Tls. 1-Franc	1.34
Ex. Tls. 1-Mark	1.37
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.38
Ex. Tls. 1-Yen	1.52
" 1-Rupies	2.42
" 1-Roubles	2.47
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50
† Nominal	

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, July 26, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	—
New Eng. Tls.	10.25
Cult's Dairy Tls.	11.00
Ayer Tawah Tls.	38.00
Gulas "E" Tls.	9.50
Direct Business Reported	—
Gulas "L" Tls.	9.25
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	1.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, July 26, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	—
Langkats Tls.	28.25 Oct.
Langkats Tls.	26.50 cash
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	1.90 cash
Pengkals Tls.	10.75 cash
Direct	—
Kota Bahroes Tls.	10.35 cash
Zhangbes Tls.	6.00 cash
Anglo-Java Tls.	10.00 cash
Ulobris Tls.	2.35 cash

METAL MARKET

London, July 25.—Today's metal prices were:—	
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	97 0/0
American Electric 99 90%	—
Copper f.o.b.	122 0/0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton	Nominal
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex.	27 0/0
Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in bank)	—
Tinplates, 1 C. W. 20/24 100	17 15 0
100 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops	—
f.o.b. Wales	30s.
Muntz Metal f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%)	14 1/2 d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	166 0/0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	54 10 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	166 10 0

COMMERCIAL CABLE

London, July 25.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—	
Consols 2 1/2% for a/c	£90
Cheques on London at Paris Frs.	25.14
T. T. on London at New York \$4.76 1/2	—
Bar Silver Spot	29 1/2 d.
Market rate of Discount	5 1/2%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.50 d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	8.05 d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.05 d.
Deliveries China Silk	196 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	11 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	82 bales
Tone of Tea Market very dull.	—
Plantation Rubber August 2s. 2 1/2 d.	—

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China Mutual Insc. Co. Annual Meeting

The eighteenth annual meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the head office, 10 Canton Road, yesterday, the acting chairman, Mr. A. W. Burkill, presiding and the other directors present were Messrs. H. P. Wadman and A. E. Algar, with Mr. S. B. Neill, actuary and Mr. J. K. Tweed, secretary.

The chairman said: Before proceeding to deal with the accounts, I feel we should take this opportunity of referring to the loss we have suffered in the death of Major W. H. Dent. Major Dent had for some years held the office of superintendent of agents and was in India when the war broke out.

He offered his services to the War Office and was gazetted second-in-command of the 10th Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment. His Battalion took part in the attack at Loos and the Colonel having been killed the previous day, it was while leading his regiment in a charge on September 27, 1915, that Major Dent fell, mortally wounded. In him, we feel we have lost a very loyal and valuable servant of the company.

Your attention has already been drawn to the satisfactory condition of our investments. When the chairman addressed you last year, he referred to the fact that we had written down our investments to the prices ruling on March 31, 1915, and had not availed ourselves of the permission given by the authorities at home to take the prices on December 31, 1915, as the values to be placed on our securities. We are now reaping the benefit of our action last year.

Our claims have been heavy this year, both as regards death claims and claims by maturity. The claims by maturity were last year higher than they will be for some years to come now.

The increase of claims by death is partly due to the fact that we have paid, or have provided for the payment of, the 40,000 for claims on lives lost while fighting for the Allies and partly to that increase in mortality which is evidently due to the strain and stress of the war and which has been experienced this last year by nearly every company whose accounts have reached us.

The rate of interest earned on the mean fund is over 6 1/2%, which is satisfactory and shows a slight increase over last year.

It is a matter of congratulation that the new policies issued show a slight increase in sums assured over last year and that the ratio of expense again shows a decrease. This result we consider is very creditable to our staff, which has been considerably depleted by men going to the war and we wish to express our appreciation of their hard work.

We are paying bonus at the same rate as last year to policies maturing before December 31 next. I feel I should draw your attention to the fact that, since the inception of the company, we have paid the large sum of over twelve million taels to our policy-holders.

For many reasons your Board consider that it will be a great advantage and convenience if we change our financial year, so that it will coincide with the calendar year and a resolution will be put before you that the next accounts be made up as at December 31, 1916.

It was then proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. P. Wadman, and carried, that the directors' report, together with the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1916, be accepted and passed.

The chairman said: With regard to the next resolution, it has been suggested by a number of shareholders that the uncalculated capital should be gradually paid up by using the whole, or a portion, of the dividend declared each year for this purpose. Your directors unanimously approve of this suggestion and I therefore beg to propose, seconded by Mr. Algar: "That a dividend to shareholders for the year ended March 31, 1916, be paid and the same hereby declared of Tls. 8,500 and that same be applied in paying up the capital uncalculated on the shares."

This was agreed to. Other resolutions accepted were: Proposed by Mr. H. P. Wadman, seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar: That Mr. C. R. Burkill be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. P. Wadman: That the financial year of the company shall in future coincide with the English calendar year and that the next statement of accounts shall be for the period of nine months ending December 31, 1916.

Proposed by Mr. G. E. Goode, seconded by Mr. H. M. Tibbey: That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be elected auditors of the company for the financial period ending December 31, 1916.

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GOOD BUSINESS MOVE

Purchasing Company Practically Got the Manchuria and Mongolia for \$1,000,000

The following extract from the Wall Street Journal, in regard to the purchase of the former Pacific Mail fleet by the International Mercantile Marine Company, is of interest here:

"In connection with the International Mercantile Marine's transaction in vessels by which it acquired ships from the Pacific Mail and has resold two of them to Japanese interests, it is interesting to record that it was through the good business judgment of Vice-President Franklin, operating receiver for the company, that these ships were acquired in the first instance," said the Journal.

"There was no enthusiasm elsewhere among the Mercantile Marine interests to spend \$5,250,000 for five Pacific Mail ships at an average figure of \$1,050,000. But Mr. Franklin through his own personal efforts had the transaction pushed through. The fifth and smallest vessel was quickly resold so that in reality the Mercantile Marine purchased four ships at a cost of \$5,000,000. It has been stated in these columns that these four ships could readily be disposed of by the company for \$8,000,000 or more, should it so desire. This is more than borne out by the sale of the two smaller of the four for \$4,000,000. On the basis of this sale, the two remaining ships acquired from the Pacific Mail would bring something like \$6,000,000 to the Mercantile Marine Company.

"As a speculation in bottoms, the purchase of the Pacific Mail boats and the resale last week of two of them has been remarkably successful, since it gives the company two large vessels at a cost of \$1,000,000, and a similar sum has been already added to the company's net since acquisition of the four vessels last fall. In addition it is not improbable that the two vessels sold will leave the control of the present holders. Receipt of the purchase price for the ships will bring the company's cash account higher by \$4,000,000. The cash holdings already exceed \$60,000,000, probably sixty-six per cent of which is in Great Britain."

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR ROOF GARDEN THEATER
Under the Blue Sky

NOTICE

I have rectified the main, bad features of this show. I now have **good light, good films** and am projecting a 20 foot picture.

This is as large or larger than any projection in Shanghai

Change of Program Tonight

FEATURE FILM

"HEARTS IN EXILE"

5 Reels 5 Reels

Starring

Courtenay Foote of "Hypocrites" Fame and Clara Kimball Young, Famous Broadway Star.

A Picture Worth While

ALSO

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

at his very funniest

2 Reels Entitled

"HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"

Some Laugh Producer, and The Latest War Graphic

VAUDEVILLE

The 2 Jarrots

in an Entire Change Featuring The Sensational

TANGO APACHE

The Parisian Tango and the Screamingly Funny

WHIRL WIND DUMMY

New Songs—New Patter—New Dances

Booking, ASTOR HOUSE M. H. Newman

THE APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 27

TONIGHT!

"SATAN"

The Great Morality Play

A Sequence of Studies of the Genius of Evil through the History of the World

"Satan against the Creator" "Satan against the Saviour"

"Satan in Mediaeval Times" "Satan of Today"

Pathe's British and French Gazettes

Depicting the latest and most interesting War Incidents

COMEDY FILMS

Shipping Bulletin

We understand that the C.N. s.s. Wuhu has been chartered by a firm of Russian tea merchants to carry tea from Shanghai to the port of Nicolaisk. She is chartered for one trip, at a rate of 15 taels per ton. The export from Shanghai will consist mainly of brick tea. In former years, it was the Russian Volunteer Fleet that carried on this trade of conveying tea from Hankow, Foochow, and other centers but this year, other vessels have had to be chartered. The Wuhu is expected to sail tomorrow.

The s.s. Ono Maru No. 12 now runs once a week to the port of Tsingtau. The South Manchurian Railway Co. are agents for her, and have put her on the Tsingtau-Shanghai run, because of the large demand for space. She is a small vessel, and carries only a few Japanese passengers; no foreign food is supplied.

The Dalny-Tsingtau liner s.s. Han-koku Maru, which had her shaft damaged off Tsingtau, was repaired a few days ago at the Kawasaki Dock, and worked satisfactorily in a speed trial.

Vessels from Dalny state concerning the South China charter market that

whilst the transportation of munitions from American ports to Vladivostok has almost come to a close, the outward cargoes from Japan to America have markedly decreased of late, and consequently the trans-Pacific charterage has slumped from ¥19 to ¥12 per ton, deadweight capacity. However, a demand for hold space continues still active in the South China markets, the s.s. Shinyu Maru, 2,250 tons, having been chartered for \$9 Mex., the Kumakata Maru, 1,850 tons, for \$11 Mex., and the Anyo Maru and a 1,200-ton steamer for \$12 Mex. each.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO IS DENIED ADMISSION

Washington, July 16.—Cipriano Castro, formerly president of the republic of Venezuela, has been denied admission to the United States on the ground of moral turpitude, after a thorough hearing of his case by the federal immigration authorities.

U.S. Marines Fight San Domingo Rebels

Washington, D. C., July 8.—American marines and Dominican revolutionists clashed near Santiago, Santo Domingo, and one U. S. marine was killed and two wounded by the rifle fire of the rebels, according to news received by the state and navy departments today.

When motoring during these SUMMER EVENINGS why not stop at

THE SICCAWEI HOTEL
6 SICCAWEI ROAD
"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"
A STRING BAND

will play every evening, from 11 p.m., commencing Tuesday, August 1.
COLD SUPPERS
EXCELLENT WINES
Tel. W. 937

VICTORIA THEATRE **OLYMPIC THEATRE**

PROGRAMME For 27th July, 1916

"A COLLEGE CUPID" Comedy

"CAPTAIN SWIFT" 1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts

"UNIVERSAL IKE NEARLY GETS MARRIED" Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"GIRL OF TRIPLE X GULCH" Comedy Drama

"MYSTERIOUS MR. DAVEY" Vitaphone Comedy

PROGRAMME For 27th July, 1916

"STORY OF ROSIE'S ROSE" Comedy

"THE MILLIONAIRESS" Drama in 3 Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"THE MISADVENTURES OF A MONARCH" Vitaphone Comedy

"FATHER WAS NEUTRAL" L-Ko Comedy

St. George's Gardens **TOWA CINEMA THEATRE**

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

Every evening 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT July 27

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

Episodes 12 and 13

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

Corner of Woohang and Chapeau Roads

PROGRAMME

For Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th July.

"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

Six Feet of Charlie Chaplin Comedy. This is a brand new copy, just received from London.

Undoubtedly the best Comic Picture ever produced, enough to make even the most worried and low-spirited persons continuously laugh and enjoy a most pleasant evening after dinner.

No Advance on Prices.
Dress Circle Seats . . . 30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 27	...	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
Aug 3	...	Vancouver B.C.	Canada maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
...	...	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
...	...	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
...	...	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	...	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Thomas
...	...	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
...	...	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 27 9.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Nagasaki	Poliva	Rus.	R. V. F.
...	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
...	Yokohama	Glenside	Br.	Glen Line
...	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
...	Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Fr.	Cle M. M.
...	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
...	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 30 10.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	London via Cape	Alreus	Br.	B. & S.
...	London via Suez	Polva	Fr.	Cle M. M.
...	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	London via Suez	Novara	Br.	F. & O.
...	London via Suez	Somali	Br.	F. & O.
...	London via Suez	Albos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
...	London via Suez	Holms	Br.	B. & S.
...	London via Suez	Glenside	Br.	Glen Line
...	London via Suez	Nore	Fr.	Cle M. M.
...	London via Suez	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
...	London via Suez	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
...	London via Suez	Glenside	Br.	Glen Line
...	London via Suez	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 27 8.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Shinkang	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Tamari	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Hongchow	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Holow	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hongkong, Canton	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 28 D.L.	Nicolai	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Talshun	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Hunsa	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Polva	Rus.	R. V. F.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Glenside	Br.	Glen Line
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shumlin	Br.	B. & S.
...	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 27 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tobyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Hankow, etc.	Luzhou	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Tuckoo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Tachang rears	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
...	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Kiangya	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Hankow, etc.	Lanyi	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hankow, etc.	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2886	Br.	B. & S.	GNOW
...	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSOW
...	Ningpo	Pollava	1860	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
...	Ningpo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
...	Ningpo	Muncaster Castle	3069	Br.	Dodwell	
...	Ningpo	Katsura maru	1013	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
...	Ningpo	Peking maru	1435	Jap.		
...	Ningpo	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
...	Ningpo	Polva	1860	Rus.	R. V. F.	
...	Ningpo	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
...	Ningpo	Talshun	1216	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
...	Ningpo	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
...	Ningpo	Luenbo	1206	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
...	Ningpo	Shengking	1004	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
...	Ningpo	Yusang	1122			

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 26	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1881	Br.	J. M. & Co.
...	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hankow etc.	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
...	Hankow etc.	Anping	1110	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow etc.	Anlihuas	6809	Br.	B. & S.
...	Hankow etc.	Hsinchang	1208	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow etc.	Main Peking	2886	Br.	N.S.N. Co.
...	Hankow etc.	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, the 27th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain A. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, the 28th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tachang, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Kluk-lung.—Rev. M. T. Stauffer, and Mr. Houghton. For Nanking.—Mr. M. C. Portillo. For Hankow.—Messrs. J. H. Chadwick and O. Minitz.

Launch Services

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2700	Ger.	Carlewitz	USA
...	Hankow	Bohemia	4322	Ans.	Ans. Meyd	B VII
...	Hankow	China	2825	Ans.	Ans. Meyd	6MW
...	Hankow	Chungking	1511	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
...	Hankow	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
...	Hankow	D. Rickmers	2881	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
...	Hankow	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
...	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2881	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
...	Hankow	Polva	1860	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
...	Hankow	Polva	1860	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
...	Hankow	Hokuto maru	670	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WOOSUNG
...	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWF
...	Hankow	Kalgan	1134	Br.	B. & S.	CNWF
...	Hankow	Kiangshin	1883	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
...	Hankow	Kiangshin	1468	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
...	Hankow	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
...	Hankow	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	CNWF
...	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
...	Hankow	Kamakura maru	3266	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
...	Hankow	Kwangchi	1205	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
...	Hankow	L. Luchenbach	3874	Am.	R. Dollar Co.	10 p
...	Hankow	Meidab	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
...	Hankow	Meile	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
...	Hankow	Meile	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
...	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1924	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
...	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chl.	N. S. S. Co.	NSOW
...	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
...	Hankow	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
...	Hankow	Patriot	508	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
...	Hankow	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
...	Hankow	Silesia	6446	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	8 VIII
...	Hankow	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
...	Hankow	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
...	Hankow	Tuekwo	2254	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
...	Hankow	Tsushima	2817	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
...	Hankow	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	9 p
...	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW

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Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.
Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

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LIMITED
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

14 days Shanghai to Vancouver, the splendid terminal city of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
By this route, travellers across America can view 500 miles of the grandest Alpine scenery in the world from the Observation Car. PALATIAL HOTELS at Victoria, Vancouver and in the most picturesque centres of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

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30,625 tons displacement. Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe—Electric Heat in every Cabin—Electric Light in every Berth—Brass Beds—Quadruple Screw—Turbine Engines—Watertight Bulkheads

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement
Twice Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations, Comfortable Cabins and Excellent Table.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
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Empress of Japan..... July 29th	Monteagle..... Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia..... Aug. 11th	Empress of Japan..... Sept. 12th
Monteagle..... Sept. 2nd	Empress of Asia..... Sept. 23rd
Empress of Russia..... Sept. 8th	Monteagle..... Oct. 22nd
Empress of Asia..... Oct. 6th	Empress of Japan..... Nov. 6th

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai, (s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. *Via Manila)

Agents at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama. Write for information.
J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN,
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
From Nagasaki to San Francisco		
S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 19
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
From Nagasaki to Manila		
S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence Lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 3225. 53, Szechuen Road.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

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Have Regular Sailings to
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ALLEGED TURK VICTORY IS STYLED 'FANTASTIC'

Italians Officially Deny Recapture of Misurata By Nuri Bey's Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, July 22.—Reuter's Agency has received the following from the Italian Legation:—The Italian Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad, authorizing them to publish an official denial of "a fantastic piece of news," contained in a Turkish communiqué, which claims that a Turkish force, under Nuri Bey, recaptured Misurata, in Tripolitania, taking 200 Italian officers, 6,000 men and 24 guns.

News Brevities

The operations of pirates and a case of torture in Pootung by robbers is reported in the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for June. It says: About 300 brigands were reported in boats near Taingpo towards the end of the month. They were attacked by the Chinese Waterway Police who encountered so much resistance that they had to send for reinforcements. When the latter arrived the robbers retreated, leaving five of their number prisoners. Other robberies have been reported in this district, most of them occurring on the Pootung side of the river. In one of these instances the robbers were exasperated at the opposition they met with from an inmate of one of the houses which was plundered, and when he was overpowered they stabbed him in the head and on the hands, and scorched the soles of his feet with burning torches.

The British authorities have published the notice that firms in China wishing to import jute from the British Empire are required to sign a guarantee and that, after August 1 next, no jute, whether raw or manufactured from British sources, will be shipped to China except on behalf of white-listed firms whose names shall have been telegraphed to the Foreign Office by His Majesty's Minister.

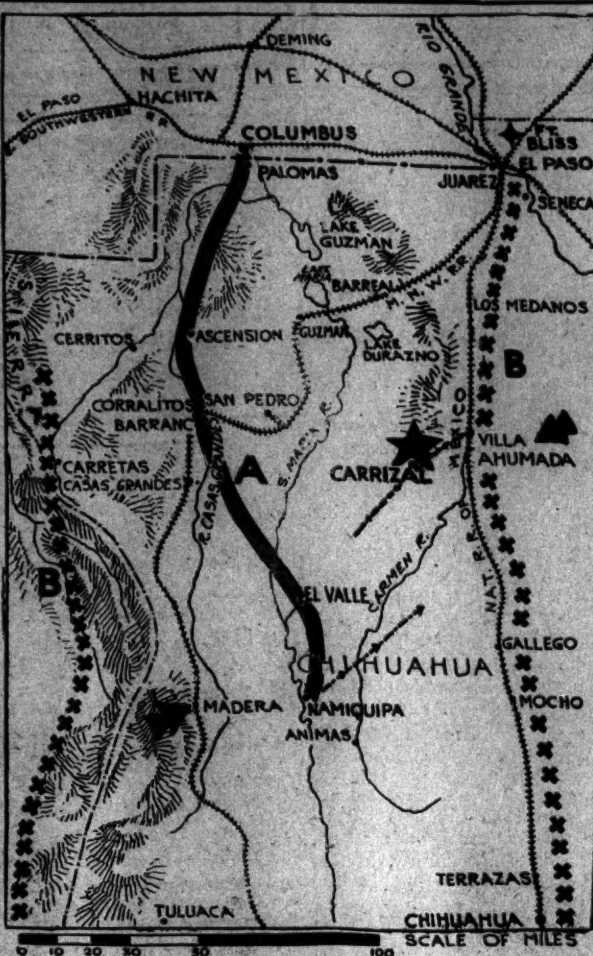
The Humphrey-Bishop Company has been delayed in the north and will not arrive in Shanghai until Saturday. The opening night at St. George's Gardens advertised for tomorrow night has therefore been postponed until Saturday night. Tickets booked for Friday can be exchanged for Saturday.

Sparks from a blacksmith's forge set fire to a Chinese carriage factory on No. 4 Nanking Road, at 1.30 p.m. yesterday. On arrival, Deluge Co. found some fine shavings used for stuffing cushions stored in a small loft against the ceiling, adjoining Louisa Police Station, were on fire and the Police were at work with their reel. The Brigade finally extinguished the outbreak. The shavings were removed and all further danger being at an end the Brigade returned.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, has left for Manila by way of Japan. He will be away several weeks.

There is a change of program at the Astor Roof Garden Theater tonight. The feature film of the bill is *Heart in Exile*, a five-reel production which stars Courtenay Foote, of *Hypocrites* fame, Clara Kimball Young, and other Broadway celebrities. There is also a Chaplin picture called *His Prehistoric Past*. In it Charlie curls up on a park bench and has a dream. In the dream he goes back to the stone age—with his famous derby, cane, and bowler shoes. He is in the midst of an affair with several prehistoric ladies when a cop brings him back to earth by rapping on the soles of his feet. The Two Jarrots have changed their program and will show the Tongo Apache and the Whirlwind Dummy dances, besides songs and monologues.

Scene of Operations by Carranza And U.S. Forces in Northern Mexico



According to General Funston's belief, the scouting party ambushed at Carrizal had been sent out by General Pershing to learn the strength of Mexican forces reported moving from Villa Ahumada toward Valle (indicated on map by dotted line and arrows).

Another detachment of General Pershing's force was reported moving east from Namiquipa. The approximate position of this column is shown by dotted line.

The Carranzista garrison, after deserting Casas Grandes, is believed to have moved toward Madera (shown in map with arrow) for the purpose of being in position to attack the southern base of the United States expeditionary force.

Macao Governor Going To Lisbon Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Macao, July 25.—The Governor has obtained, by telegraph, special leave to proceed to Lisbon for a conference with the Minister of the Colonies, on various important matters. He leaves, with his wife, on September 6, from Hongkong, travelling via Shanghai on board the Empress of Russia.

RESTORE BANK'S CREDIT

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, July 26.—The resumption of specie payment by the Tientsin branch of the Bank of China has been very successful. After a comparatively small demand for silver on the first three days, the credit of the branch was thoroughly restored and its notes are accepted everywhere at their face value.

SUBMARINES FOR DUTCH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rotterdam, July 25.—The Feyenoord shipyard is constructing four large submarines for the Dutch East Indies.

KITCHENER FUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—The Kitchener Fund is now over £121,000.

Council Won't Allow Guild of Laundries

Promised no Monopoly, But Municipality Thought It Laid Way Open To It

The Municipal Council has saved the owners and proprietors of shirts from the possibility of a Wash-Wee Trust by refusing to sanction the formation of the Shanghai Laundry Guild. The formation of the guild was announced in a letter written by Mr. J. E. Salmon, legal adviser of the organization, to the Council. The letter said: "Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that 153 washermen doing laundry work for foreigners in the Settlements of Shanghai and its vicinity have formed themselves into a society or guild for mutual protection and assistance and have appointed me as their legal adviser. No administrative functions will be exercised by this society and no monopoly is attempted."

"If the members break any of the rules they shall only be liable to a civil action for breach of contract. Such guilds are very common in China and even westerners are compelled by modern conditions to organize and combine if they do not wish to go under. Besides, it will be an advantage to the authorities and police to deal with an organized body of this nature especially in the detection of crime."

"From the copy of the agreement you will be satisfied that all the objects are lawful and are on the lines of friendly and trade-protection societies at home. The Shanghai washermen have all along been peaceful and law-abiding, faithfully fulfilling their duties in their humble sphere to the public, and are determined to preserve these traditions in the future."

"It is therefore to be hoped that the Council will be pleased to give its recognition and sanction to this guild, and any further information required will be gladly offered."

It was apparent from the answer that the Council was not impressed by this effort on the part of the washermen to keep up their honorable traditions. Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary of the Council, wrote back to Mr. Salmon: "In reply, I am directed to state that it appears that a certain number of the laundrymen are not in favor of enrolling on account of the somewhat high fee of thirty cents monthly per ironing table apparently intended to be collected by the guild; and the Council is of opinion that the effect of the association in question will probably tend to a monopoly in its favor, thus prejudicing the independent action of a number of other laundrymen."

"The Council cannot give any recognition or approval of this organization."

MUSIC NEXT WEEK

The public performances by the Band, next week, will, weather permitting, be as follows:
Mon. July 31 9.00 p.m. Public Garden
Tues. Aug. 1 9.00 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Wed. Aug. 2 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Thurs. Aug. 3 9.00 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. Aug. 4 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Sat. Aug. 5 4.30 p.m. Public Garden
Sun. Aug. 6 9.00 p.m. Public Garden

DOMINIONS NOT FORGOTTEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 25.—In the House of Lords, today, in reply to Viscount Templeton, who asked why no representatives of the Dominions are included on the committee appointed to consider the conclusions of the Paris economic conference, the Marquis of Crewe said that the present committee is purely preliminary in nature and opportunity will be given for the representation of the self-governing colonies in all questions affecting the Empire.

By Italian Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 25.—The official communiqué issued today stated: We have captured Monte Cimone and re-occupied, with heavy loss, two enemy attacks. At Asiago, we captured some enemy trenches and prisoners.

Guard Swedish Waters Against Submersibles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, July 24.—A General Order has been issued to the Swedish forces that foreign submarines in Swedish waters should be attacked immediately, unless recognised as neutrals or merchantmen.

CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA

Received from The Italian War Relief Committee: £375.00 and £742.50 @ 71.7 = £535.11

Remitted to Head Office in Rome: £11.11
D/D Lire 245.00 @ Exch. 4.12 = £5.92
(Subs. for 6 new Members)... £3.74
D/D £116.25 @ Exch. 2/3 11/16 = £27.37

II Delegato M. DENBRI.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 25, 1916.

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton per lb. 14-20
Pork per lb. 25-30
Veal per lb. 25-30

Bream per lb. none
Cod per lb. 14-16
Mackerel per lb. 20-25
Pomfret per lb. 14-20
Salmon per lb. none
Sardines per lb. none
Shrimp per lb. 14-16
Whitebait per lb. none

Game, Poultry and Eggs
Duck per doz. 50-90
Eggs per doz. 15-17
Fowl per lb. 20-25
Geese each 50-1.00
Hare per lb. none
Partridge per lb. none
Pheasant per lb. none
Quail per lb. none
Snipe per lb. none
Turkey per lb. 45-50
Teal per lb. none
Wild Duck per lb. none
Wild Geese per lb. none
Woodcock per lb. none
Wild Pigeon per lb. none

Fruit
Apples per lb. 12-20
Apricots per lb. 5-12
Bananas per lb. 5-6
Cherries per lb. none

Cocoanuts each 15-20
Chestnuts per lb. none
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 7-8
Lichens per lb. 15-20
Mangoes each none
Mangosteens per doz. none
Melons each 15-20
Oranges per lb. 20-25
Peaches per lb. 10-20
Persimmons each none
Pineapples each 8-10
Peeboes per lb. none
Pumpkins per lb. 8-10
Pumpkins each 20-25
Pears per lb. none
Strawberries per lb. none
Walnuts each 10-15

Artichokes each 5-6
Asparagus per doz. 20-25
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Broad Beans per lb. 5-10
Beetroot per bunch 1-2
Cabbages each 3-5
Celery per bunch 3-5
Carrots each 3-4
Cauliflower each none
Egg Plant per lb. 4-5
French Beans per lb. 5-10
Green Corn each 1-2
Lentils per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions per lb. 2-3
Peas per lb. none
Potatoes per pic. \$1.50-1.80
Pumpkins per lb. 2-3
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per bunch 1-2
Tomatoes per bunch 5-6
Turnips per bunch none

Grain and Flour
Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.80
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.45
Rice per 200 lb. \$2.40

Milk
Foreign dairies per bottles 20
Chinese dairies per bottles 17
Fodder
Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.50
Barn per 114 lbs. \$2.50
Fuel
House Coal per ton Tia. 9.50
Stove Coal per ton Tia. 10.00
Firewood per 60 bundles \$1.00
M. KILNER

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Floral Baskets

Wreaths

and any other kinds of
floral arrangements see

The Shanghai Flora

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
Will sell within their saleroom at
186, 186a SZECHUEN ROAD

To-day, the 27th inst.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
**Excellent Household Furniture
and Effects**

Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room
Suites, Bevelled Mirror-back Dining
Room Suites, Mahogany Stained Bed-
room Suites, Roll-top Desks, Office
Chairs, Single & Double Letter Files,
Jardiniere Stands, Silver Ware Cabin-
ets, Japanese Curio Cabinets, Card-
tables, Silk Screens, "Columbia"
Gramophones with Records, Electric
Fans, and few lots of Glasses and E.
P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

On View Wednesday, the 26th inst.

FOR SALE

As a going concern

THE property and business of the
Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., in-
cluding Land, Buildings and
Machinery. Capacity 80,000 lbs.
sole leather per month. Further
particulars from the Liquidator,

E. M. ROSS,

c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

10539

NOTICE

PARTIES still in possession of
cheques drawn by me on my
account with the International
Banking Corporation, are request-
ed to return same to me, as I have
withdrawn my account from the
bank.

Major St. P. Rudinger.
Shanghai, 24th July, 1916.

10516 J 27

**The Shanghai Land Investment
Company, Ltd.**

SHAREHOLDERS are notified
that a Dividend of Six per cent
(6%) for the half year ending
30th June, 1916, has been declared
and Dividend Warrants will be
issued on Thursday, the 27th day
of July, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
18th to the 27th day of July, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10399

**The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory**

No. 4 Canton Road

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

**"THE
EUROPEAN
WAR"**

By Bill Smith
Special Correspondent

Now being Published for
free distribution on August
1st.

Early Application
Requested

Address:

"Bill Smith"

Author,

c/o Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants
SHANGHAI

ROUND TRIP TOUR

THE Glen Line M. S. "Glengyle"
will leave about August 2nd for
Yokohama, Vladivostok and return
to Shanghai. For passage and
further particulars apply to

H. M. TIBBEY,

Agent, Glen Line Agency,
Tel. 258. 5 Canton Road.

10580 A 1

For Vladivostok Direct

THE S.S. "Takeshima Maru" will
commence loading on Tuesday the
1st August; and will be despatched
on Friday morning the 4th August.

For freight and space, apply to
MOLLER & COMPANY,
Agents.

No. 1 The Bund.

10588 J 29

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1916.

10498 A 12

At Wholesale Prices

Bath and Face Towels, any size

Bath Gowns and Bath Mats

Real Linen Huck Towelling

and Hemstitched Towels

Pantry and Glass Towelling

Superior Sheetting, any width

Damask Tabling and Napkins

at

H. G. HILL & Co's.

2 doors from General Hospital
Phone 2240

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Electric Irons

The Electric Iron is Superior to all Others

in
**Cleanliness
Convenience
Cheapness**

A Trial will Demonstrate Its Many Advantages.

Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric
contractors.

For further particulars etc., apply to the

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanjing Road and A 1297 Broadway
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.



Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are

here to foster closer com-
mercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and
the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen,
Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers
desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date
Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring
Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruct-
ion or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and
paint shops under the direct supervision of experts.
Storage space, including a number of private locked
stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the
Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-
class Express Steamers has been
reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.

2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra
large well aired cabins and excellent
cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every
Friday afternoon, arriving at
Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every
Monday evening, arriving at Shang-
hai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,

Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

NOTICE

I, the undersigned Liang Tseng-
sze (梁振才) by my attorney,
Major St. P. Rudinger, do here-
with inform the Public of the
following, viz:

I, Liang Tseng-sze, and Si Yu-
wen (錢友文) of Canton, were
partners of the Medicine shop and
dispensary at 1827-1828, North
Szechuen Road, called Ti Tsze
Dong (天吉堂).

I have applied that the dissolu-
tion of partnership be ordered by
decree of the Mixed Court.

TAKE YOU ALL NOTICE,
THAT SI YU-WEN HAS NO
RIGHT TO CONTRACT ANY
BUSINESS WHATEVER IN
THE NAME OF TI TSZE
DONG, NOR THAT HE HAS
THE POWER TO OBTAIN
MONEYS DUE TO TI TSZE
DONG, and that I, the undersig-
ned Liang Tseng-sze do not hold
myself responsible for actions of
Si Yu-wen, nor for any debts he
contracts, but that only documents,
signed by me and showing my
private seal, will be recognized by
me. Parties, desirous to obtain
information regarding this affair,
may apply to my attorney, Major
St. P. Rudinger (魯定格大
律師, 南京路四十二號).
Shanghai, 42 Nanjing Road.

Liang Tseng-sze (梁振才)

July 15, 1916.

10537

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by gentleman, Russian
lessons. Apply to Box 114, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10535 A 2

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat, two
rooms, kitchen and bathroom, in
Central district. Apply to Box
95, THE CHINA PRESS.

10502 J 27

GODOWNS TO LET

SMALL godown to let, by week,
month or year. Reply to Box 109,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10527 J 28

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, stenographer and
typist (lady). Only those of
practical experience need apply;
state salary expected. Apply to
Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

10541 J 28

WANTED: A competent man
(foreigner), with executive ability,
to establish and manage branch for
an export firm. Applicants please
give previous experience, references,
salary expected, etc. Replies con-
fidential. Apply to Box 110,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10529 J 28

WANTED, experienced teacher
of English (American nationality
preferred) by a Government
college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4
Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3452

1000

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, two bedrooms, glazed
verandah, bathroom, dining-room,
use of kitchen. In quiet locality,
close to tram, moderate terms.
Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10511 J 27 29 30

ONE large room and two small
ones to let, good stable. Please
apply 19-20, North Szechuen Road.

10435 e.o.d.

TO LET, comfortable furnished
bedroom, with verandah and bath-
room attached; also furnished attic
with bathroom. Apply 57 Range
Road.

10519 J 30

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road,
to let, two nice attic rooms, facing
south.

10404 e.o.d.

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached
residence, five large rooms,
sewing room, tiled bathrooms,
kitchen and servants' quarters,
tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty
Co., Ltd., 39 Nanjing Road.

10518

HOUSES TO LET; 46, Rue
Massenet, near French Park, 6
rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath-
rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert,
5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.

10495

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from August
1st. House will be decorated to
suit tenants. Apply at No. 75
Route Vallon. Telephone, West
169.

10474 J 21

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, one strong glass
ornamental aquarium; large size,
with rockery, &c. Apply to Box
111, THE CHINA PRESS.

10531 J 28

FOR SALE, as a going concern,
with immediate possession, a well-
known boarding establishment, 14
large and several small bedrooms,
very large dining-room, sitting
room, billiard room, with full sized
Riley's billiard table in excellent
condition and complete with all
accessories. Central situation.
Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10522 J 27

SAILING YACHT for sale, fast
and comfortable boat, light draught,
teakwood, 38' by 10'. Perfectly
sound. Apply to Box 107, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10524 J 27

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED with
allied or neutral firm, by young
man of 25, British, extensive
business experience at home and in
Colonies, well versed in all office
work, correspondence, codes, etc.
Will accept small salary to get
start in China. First-class refer-
ences. Reply to Box 112, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10533 J 27

POSITION WANTED, by
young Chinese, as interpreter or
office assistant, who has a fair
knowledge of English, bookkeeping,
typewriting and general office
routine, with good references.
Salary moderate. Apply to Box
113, THE CHINA PRESS.

10534 J 29

POSITION WANTED by
young Chinese as general office
assistant, good knowledge piece
goods and sundries business. Apply
to Box 103, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10513 J 27

WANTED, management hotel,
manager late Oriental Hotel,
Collins Street, Melbourne, Aus-
tralia. Address Edward Baker,
c/o Macdonald & Co., Marine
Superintendent, York Buildings,
Hongkong.

10501 J 29

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISER will put Capital-
ists in touch with lucrative busi-
ness. Apply to Box 102, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10512 J 27

HOUSES WANTED

ENGLISH LADY would like to
take over small furnished house or
flat, 3 or 4 rooms, facing south.
Must be nicely furnished, in
Western, French or Central dis-
tricts; moderate rental. Would
take for two years or more, if
necessary. No children. Apply to
Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

10514 J 28

FINANCIAL

RELIABLE applicant wants loan
of \$500 immediately. Willing
and able to repay 12 monthly
instalments of \$50. Apply to Box
105, THE CHINA PRESS.

10520 J 29

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10377 J 31

FOR SALE: Pekingese pups,
cheap. Good breed. Apply 7
Dent Road.

10536 J 28

WANTED; Tom-cat, one month
old, black or tortoise-shell. Good
home offered. Paid for if necessary.
Please apply to Box 115, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10540

FOR SALE, Ice chests, large and
medium, new, at low price. H.
Konig, 25 Gordon Road.

10523 J 28

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3 1/2 h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10378 J 27